

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE: . Case No. 09-50026-reg  
. Chapter 11  
.   
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, . (Jointly administered)  
et al., f/k/a GENERAL .   
MOTORS CORP., et al, . One Bowling Green  
. New York, NY 10004  
Debtors. .   
. Tuesday, September 22, 2015  
. 9:50 a.m.  
. . . . .

TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENTIARY HEARING RE: IGNITION SWITCH  
PLAINTIFFS AND NON-IGNITION SWITCH PLAINTIFFS'  
REQUEST FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL [13246];  
JOINDER OF IGNITION SWITCH PRE-CLOSING ACCIDENT PLAINTIFFS  
TO THE IGNITION SWITCH PLAINTIFFS AND CERTAIN NON-IGNITION  
SWITCH PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR A STAY OF DISTRIBUTIONS OF  
GUC TRUST ASSETS AND RESPONSE TO MOTION OF WILMINGTON TRUST  
COMPANY, AS GUC TRUST ADMINISTRATOR, FOR AN ORDER GRANTING  
AUTHORITY TO (A) EXERCISE NEW GM WARRANTS AND LIQUIDATE  
NEW GM COMMON STOCK, AND (B) MAKE CORRESPONDING  
AMENDMENTS TO THE GUC TRUST AGREEMENT [13248];  
OMNIBUS REPLY OF WILMINGTON TRUST COMPANY, AS GUC TRUST  
ADMINISTRATOR, TO RESPONSES RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF  
GUC TRUST MOTION FOR AN ORDER GRANTING AUTHORITY TO  
(A) EXERCISE NEW GM WARRANTS AND LIQUIDATE NEW GM  
COMMON STOCK, AND (B) MAKE CORRESPONDING AMENDMENTS  
TO THE GUC TRUST AGREEMENT [13256];  
THE PARTICIPATING UNITHOLDERS' JOINDER TO THE OMNIBUS REPLY OF  
WILMINGTON TRUST COMPANY, AS GUC TRUST ADMINISTRATOR, TO  
RESPONSES RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF GUC TRUST MOTION FOR AN ORDER  
GRANTING AUTHORITY TO (A) EXERCISE NEW GM WARRANTS AND  
LIQUIDATE NEW GM COMMON STOCK, AND (B) MAKE CORRESPONDING  
AMENDMENTS TO THE GUC TRUST AGREEMENT [13257];  
**BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER**  
**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE**

APPEARANCES CONTINUED.

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<u>WITNESS</u>	<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>CROSS</u>	<u>REDIRECT</u>	<u>RECROSS</u>
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FOR GUC TRUST:

Andrew Scruton	--	44	132,169,182	156,180
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EXHIBITS:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

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1 (Proceedings commence at 9:50 a.m.)

2 THE COURT: Good morning. Have a seat.

3 Mr. Weisfelner, I see you've risen. Do you have some  
4 preliminary remarks because I had a game plan for approaching  
5 things, unless you have something that's going to moot all of  
6 that out.

7 MR. WEISFELNER: Well, not knowing what Your Honor  
8 had in mind, I doubt I'll be in a position to moot things out.  
9 I did have some housekeeping remarks, which I'm happy to defer.  
10 I'll let Your Honor --

11 THE COURT: Well, you're up. If you want to do it  
12 now, I'm agreeable --

13 MR. WEISFELNER: Sure.

14 THE COURT: -- unless there is an objection by anyone  
15 else. Go ahead.

16 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, very quickly -- and just  
17 for the record, this is obviously an evidentiary hearing on our  
18 request that the GUC Trust be enjoined from making any further  
19 distributions to the GUC Trust unitholders pending the appeal  
20 of Your Honor's equitable mootness determination, as reflected  
21 in Your Honor's April 15th decision and ultimate June 1st  
22 judgment.

23 The housekeeping issue I wanted to call to Your  
24 Honor's attention had to do with discovery. We had sought  
25 discovery from the GUC Trust, represented by Gibson Dunn, and



1 from the GUC Trust unitholders, represented by Akin Gump. Now,  
2 the stipulation that Your Honor has received, in fact, resolved  
3 most of our discovery issues with the GUC Trust, at least as it  
4 relates to the GUC Trust administrator, that being Wilmington,  
5 and it obviated both discovery and testimony from that one  
6 witness. And it also curtailed both the deposition and the  
7 trial testimony from the other witness, that being the FTI  
8 witness, Mr. Scruton. I will tell you that --

9 THE COURT: You say it obviated it. By that you mean  
10 it obviates your need to cross or --

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, let me make sure I'm  
12 clear. It didn't obviate either the discovery or the trial  
13 testimony, but it truncated it.

14 THE COURT: Oh, it should.

15 MR. WEISFELNER: It shortened it. Last night at  
16 about a little after seven o'clock, I guess, Ms. Rubin sent out  
17 and we received, but it wasn't until closer to ten o'clock last  
18 night, all new exhibits or schedules to the Scruton  
19 declaration. And, Your Honor, in her cover email to us, she  
20 indicated that the new exhibits were necessitated based on  
21 issues that were raised during Mr. Scruton's deposition and  
22 based on certain requests that I had made of Mr. Scruton during  
23 his deposition.

24 And, Your Honor, with one request of the Court, I'm  
25 prepared to utilize all of the revised schedules that came in



1 late last night. The only request I have is that I get to  
2 question the witness from the desk so that I could lay out both  
3 the old schedules and the new schedules. I haven't had much  
4 time, if at all, to work with those schedules and just to  
5 understand how they interplay with each other. So if I could  
6 be allowed to question the witness, not from the podium, but  
7 instead from the desk, I'd appreciate it. I'll keep my voice  
8 up. As Your Honor knows, I have a tendency to do that  
9 generally anyway.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Rubin, I assume you have no  
11 objection.

12 MS. RUBIN: No objection, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Okay. That would be fine.

14 MR. WEISFELNER: I want to turn to the discovery that  
15 we sought from Akin Gump. Your Honor, I think there's a couple  
16 of important points to be made here. First of all, Akin has  
17 never, during the course of proceedings that involve our  
18 plaintiffs, to my knowledge, ever filed a 2019 statement. They  
19 represented to the Court and to us back in I guess it was April  
20 that they represented five specific hedge funds that held GUC  
21 Trust units.

22 Subsequently, in September of this month -- of this  
23 year, Akin, by email, advised all of us that its client base  
24 had risen from five specifically named hedge funds to nine in  
25 total, the same five old ones and four brand-new ones.



1 Now, Your Honor, again we still haven't seen a 2019  
2 statement, but we got a representation from Akin that we have  
3 no reason to doubt that their nine unitholders hold 47 percent  
4 of the outstanding GUC Trust units. We had asked in this part  
5 of discovery to tell us what the profit or loss was for those  
6 unitholders, either individually or, quite frankly, we're  
7 prepared to accept it in the aggregate, and we were told we  
8 weren't going to get that information.

9 We asked for profit or loss, either on an individual  
10 basis or collectively, for all of the hedge funds in terms of  
11 what their rates of return were on the marketplace over  
12 different periods of time. I think we asked for the last three  
13 months, the last six months, the last year, and were told again  
14 that that information was not going to be forthcoming.

15 Your Honor, we had concluded that rather than spend  
16 the time and money -- when I say we, I mean we and Akin agree  
17 that rather than spend the money, us seeking to compel their  
18 discovery or their seeking to quash discovery on those  
19 particular issues, that their refusal to provide the  
20 information we sought would be called to Your Honor's attention  
21 and you would make whatever conclusions Your Honor saw fit.

22 And as part of our closing, we'll argue for what sort  
23 of presumptions we think we're entitled to in light of Akin's  
24 failure to make information that we requested available.  
25 You'll also hear from the witness, Your Honor, that in



1 calculating lost opportunity costs, FTI, or Mr. Scruton,  
2 likewise made inquiry of Akin Gump's unitholders to know that.

3           So, Your Honor, again, I think it would probably be  
4 most efficient, after obviously we hear Your Honor's  
5 preliminaries, for us to call Mr. Scruton to the stand, go  
6 through the cross and whatever redirect counsel feels  
7 appropriate, and then move on to closing arguments. I have no  
8 other preliminary remarks.

9           THE COURT: Anybody on behalf of Akin want to be  
10 heard?

11           MS. NEWMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

12           THE COURT: Ms. Newman, come on up, please. I know  
13 you, but for the transcript, give us a full appearance, please.

14           MS. NEWMAN: Yes, of course. Deborah Newman from  
15 Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld on behalf of the participating  
16 unitholders.

17           Your Honor, Mr. Weisfelner's recitation of the facts  
18 is not entirely correct in the sense that we did have a  
19 conversation about the discovery requests, the plaintiff's  
20 discovery requests upon the participating unitholders.  
21 Mr. Golden and I notified Mr. Weisfelner that the information  
22 that he requested -- and I have the email here -- they had  
23 actually reduced their request to profit-and-loss statements of  
24 the participating unitholders over the last six months, so it  
25 did not go back a full year, and we told Mr. Weisfelner that



1 our clients view that information as not relevant to the  
2 question of opportunity costs to the entire unitholder universe  
3 as the result of an indefinite -- potentially indefinite stay  
4 pending an appeal and a potential adjudication of claims by  
5 plaintiffs.

6           And Mr. Weisfelner informed us that he was not going  
7 to seek judicial assistance and that he was going to request  
8 from the Court an adverse interest. That's his choice. We did  
9 not agree that the protocol would be no one would seek judicial  
10 assistance and that the result would be Mr. Weisfelner's  
11 request for an adverse inference. He told us that that was his  
12 plan, and we accepted that.

13           The law on an adverse inference, Your Honor, as I'm  
14 sure you're aware, is a very high standard. Courts hold that  
15 it's an extreme sanction that should not be given lightly. And  
16 it's only appropriate where a party had an obligation to timely  
17 produce the information, fail to do so with a culpable state of  
18 mind, and in missing information that's relevant to the other  
19 party's claim or defense. None of those factors are here.

20           The participating unitholders did not have an  
21 obligation to produce the information. We responded to  
22 Mr. Weisfelner's request. We objected to the request on the  
23 grounds that the information is not relevant and that it seeks  
24 commercially sensitive and proprietary information. And  
25 Mr. Weisfelner chose not to seek judicial assistance in moving



1 to compel that information.

2           There certainly was no culpable state of mind on  
3 behalf of the participating unitholders. And our position,  
4 Your Honor, and I think it's the right one, is that the  
5 individual returns or profit-and-loss statements for the  
6 participating unitholders over the past six months has  
7 absolutely no bearing on the harm that could result to all of  
8 the unitholders for the period during which a stay would be  
9 necessary -- excuse me, the stay that is being requested, the  
10 period for which the stay would be applied that's being  
11 requested by the plaintiffs.

12           I would just call to the Court's attention that the  
13 Court in Pall Corp. v. 3M Purification, Inc., and the citation  
14 is 279 F.R.D. 279, was faced with a very similar situation  
15 where a party chose not to move to compel information, but  
16 instead sought an adverse interest, and the Court stated that  
17 it could not endorse that position and refused to grant that  
18 adverse inference, and there's certainly no basis for an  
19 adverse interest here -- adverse inference, excuse me.

20           THE COURT: All right. Folks, the issue that has  
21 arisen does not surprise me. I had anticipated it in doing my  
22 prep. And the fact that you reached the resolution that you  
23 did, which is a decision not to ask me to make a hedge fund  
24 disclose its profit-and-loss information, also does not  
25 surprise me, especially since I know your opponent, Ms. Newman,



1 and who he represents, and he probably cares about many of the  
2 same considerations that you do.

3           Given that and the fact that on a motion that's  
4 largely one of discretion as this one is where I'm allowed to  
5 use my judicial experience, I would not require and am not  
6 requiring hedge fund holders to reveal their profit and loss of  
7 cost-basis information, or will not, at least, if you're  
8 prepared to stipulate that they're not par investors. I don't  
9 think I've ever seen a hedge fund that was a par investor, but  
10 you can let me know whether that assumption is one upon which  
11 you want to rely, if you want to rely on the fact that they're  
12 going to be par investors.

13           Assuming you don't stipulate to that, I am not going  
14 to decide now the extent to which I regard the failure to  
15 provide that information as an adverse interest, on the one  
16 hand, or merely a failure to prove on the other. Each of you  
17 is going to have a reservation of rights to make such arguments  
18 as you see fit on that issue. I'll let you think in caucus  
19 with your colleagues, if you need to, before you decide whether  
20 you're prepared to stip that your guys aren't par investors.  
21 But you'll need to tell me at the conclusion of evidence. The  
22 remainder of that I'm going to defer until the issue comes up  
23 in an argument.

24           MS. NEWMAN: Okay.

25           THE COURT: Okay.



1 MS. NEWMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Ms. Rubin.

3 MS. RUBIN: Your Honor, just briefly, Mr. Weisfelner,  
4 as part of his housekeeping -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm Lisa  
5 Rubin of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. I represent the Motors  
6 Liquidation Company GUC Trust.

7 And, Your Honor, this morning in his housekeeping  
8 remarks, Mr. Weisfelner posed that we go straight to an  
9 examination of the witness. Your Honor, that was not the  
10 agreement of the parties leading up to today's hearing, nor do  
11 I believe it makes sense today, and I just want to briefly  
12 explain to Your Honor why not.

13 Your Honor, as you know from our papers as -- and as  
14 I'm prepared to more fully illuminate for Your Honor this  
15 morning, there are a number of reasons why we feel a stay is  
16 inappropriate here. Those include the fact that the relief  
17 that Mr. Weisfelner is requesting would be a violation, in our  
18 view, of Sections 1127 and 1144 of the code, but also that it's  
19 not warranted on the factors that the Second Circuit dictates  
20 that this court and others consider when faced with a request  
21 for a stay pending appeal.

22 It's not our view that Mr. Scruton's testimony this  
23 morning, Your Honor, is necessary. Certainly helpful in  
24 certain regards, but we believe that Mr. Weisfelner, who bears  
25 the burden of proof and is required to show evidence on each of



1 the four stay factors, can't overcome those hurdles, even  
2 before we get to what harm exists to the unitholders if a stay  
3 is imposed or the consideration of a bond amount if Your Honor  
4 decides that a stay should be granted. So for those reasons,  
5 Your Honor, we don't believe it's appropriate to continue  
6 straight to an examination of the witness. We believe that we  
7 should honor the agreement among the parties to have  
8 preliminary remarks before Your Honor, subject to Your Honor's  
9 own view and game plan. Thank you, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Ms. Rubin, this is the matter upon which  
11 I was going to comment if you guys didn't have your  
12 housekeeping remarks.

13 The threshold issues you raised in your brief,  
14 vis-à-vis the ability to provide the requested relief given the  
15 contents of the plan and the confirmation order, your  
16 contention and substance that I'm constrained in granting the  
17 relief is one that I will want parties to address in oral  
18 argument. Your point that you just made is a different one,  
19 that your opinion doesn't even get to the evidentiary stage  
20 because of failures to allege four horsemen of a preliminary  
21 injunction application isn't persuasive to me.

22 What we are going to do, as I said we would do before  
23 Mr. Weisfelner got up, is I'm going to identify how I see the  
24 issues and what each party needs to address. Then, I will give  
25 each side up to, but not exceeding, five minutes for an



1 opening, if desired. Then, I'm going to take the entirety of  
2 the evidentiary record, and then I'm going to take argument  
3 based upon it. But to the extent you're saying that I cannot  
4 or should not even hear evidence until I conclude that the  
5 evidence which would be coming forward or which is, at least  
6 seemingly, undisputed by reason of stipulations and other  
7 matter, how that evidence can be foreclosed is unpersuasive to  
8 me. So we're going to do it my way.

9 MS. RUBIN: I understand, Your Honor. Thank you.

10 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So let's focus on what  
11 we need to get done and what I see the issues are, ladies and  
12 gentlemen.

13 Mr. Weisfelner, I don't have anything from you  
14 enlightening on a couple of the threshold issues that Ms. Rubin  
15 raises in generally discussing constraints and my ability to  
16 grant the relief you're looking for because she says you're  
17 trying to modify the plan or revoke the confirmation order, so  
18 I need you to address that.

19 Assuming we can get past that -- and I will  
20 understand that these raise threshold issues of a type somewhat  
21 different than the ones that Ms. Rubin was just discussing, but  
22 are nevertheless threshold issues -- it seems to me that the  
23 controversy today is mainly about the bond. But before we get  
24 there, Ms. Rubin, assuming you're right that potential mootness  
25 alone doesn't constitute irreparable injury, which is a



1 contention that I'm inclined to agree with you on, it still  
2 seems to me that there's plainly irreparable injury here when  
3 money goes out the door to many, many different people and it's  
4 difficult or impossible to get the money back. And I was a  
5 little puzzled by your preliminary comment because it seems to  
6 me that that being what we're talking about is stipulated to or  
7 is implicit in everything we're talking about today. And it  
8 seems to me that your main prejudice, which is opportunity  
9 cost, is compensable by means of the bond and thus the  
10 remaining balance of hardships favors a stay.

11           Turning back to you, though, Mr. Weisfelner, on the  
12 likelihood of success, though, I don't know if the analysis has  
13 been nuanced enough. I understand your argument that the  
14 accordion feature should be held to provide an avenue for  
15 potential relief, but that doesn't go to the 244 million bucks  
16 that's the subject of the stay obligation. That goes to the  
17 incremental 922 million that you want to access. That seems to  
18 me, subject to your right to be heard, to be a different  
19 (indiscernible). How is the disbursement of the 135 million in  
20 November and the 109 million thereafter related to your desire  
21 to get the 922 million, which is the real part of the goal that  
22 you seemingly want to get access to after an appeal?

23           I don't think I need help from either of you on the  
24 public interest. I would, however, like help from you all,  
25 even though it may not be before me today, on the number of



1 pre-sale accident cases as contrasted to economic loss cases  
2 that are now on the table. I understand they can proceed now  
3 under the judgment, but I want to know what the figure is if  
4 anybody knows.

5 Now, back to the bond, which I think is likely to be  
6 the most important issue today, Mr. Weisfelner, there was a  
7 reference in on the letters I received to your desire to rely  
8 on market information stuff, which I might be able to take  
9 judicial notice of, might be admissible under applicable  
10 hearsay doctrine, but I didn't see any of it. What evidentiary  
11 basis do I have to work with, other than what the GUC Trust got  
12 me by means of its expert affidavit?

13 And the prepared notes overlap with something which  
14 came up in the so-called housekeeping matter. As I mentioned a  
15 moment ago, in my professional life, which admittedly was as a  
16 bankruptcy litigator and not as a bankruptcy deal lawyer, I  
17 don't know if I ever saw a hedge fund invested par. And I'll  
18 need to get help from both sides, but especially from you,  
19 Ms. Rubin, as to how I can rely on hedge fund yields when I  
20 don't know what they buy it. It would seem to me that the buy  
21 price might be relevant for the units already acquired and  
22 would be especially relevant for alternative investments they  
23 might invest in under an opportunity cost analysis, but I don't  
24 see how I can rely on considerations of that character without  
25 more data. Ms. Rubin, you may have to address -- strike that.





1 You will have to address, when we get to argument, how you can  
2 analyze invest hedge fund yields without knowing the cost basis  
3 upon which those yields are premised.

4 Now, again, those are related to alternative  
5 investments and the universe of that, and as most of you know  
6 from other cases, I do care about 2019 compliance. And I'm  
7 well aware that 2019 provides the Court with remedies for  
8 noncompliance, but those issues are of sufficient subtlety that  
9 deciding them with due process can't be done in the middle of  
10 an evidentiary hearing five minutes after the issue has first  
11 been grazed. So I don't think I can or should penalize the GUC  
12 Trust unitholders for noncompliance with 2019, except insofar  
13 as arguments might be made on the failure to provide  
14 information of the character the 2019 would have revealed.

15 The most obvious thing that 2019 would have revealed,  
16 since even in the dialogue on the amendment of 2019, matters to  
17 which I had some involvement, nobody, including me, had argued  
18 that there should ever be cost-basis information included under  
19 2019. And that, to the extent it was otherwise discoverable,  
20 would come only through discovery and not by 2019 compliance.  
21 The one hole that 2019 would have plugged is simply what people  
22 hold. But if there were constraints on considering hedge fund  
23 yields, as distinct from the remainder of the investment  
24 community, that issue becomes one of lesser importance, subject  
25 to your right to be heard.



1 But I need your help because it seems to me that the  
2 original holders of claims and perhaps units, depending on when  
3 original claim holders would have sold their claims to hedge  
4 funds, if they did, wouldn't be hedge funds. So we'd be  
5 talking about vendors, environmental claimants, many of whom  
6 might be governmental entities, bondholders and tort victims.  
7 What data do I have as to how many of them sold their claims to  
8 hedge funds? And to what extent can I assume that they did or  
9 didn't or do I have to simply throw up my arms and say that's  
10 something that I don't know and that we have to proceed without  
11 knowing?

12 Okay. Five minutes each or up to five minutes each  
13 for opening, starting with you, Mr. Weisfelner.

14 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, thank you. I neglected  
15 to mention that we're here together with Sander Esserman as  
16 designated co-counsel for the economic loss plaintiffs.

17 Your Honor, I want to address the issues that you  
18 raised, hopefully in the order that you raised them, with one  
19 exception.

20 First is the extent to which the relief that we're  
21 requesting somehow violates the plan or the order confirming  
22 the plan. And here, Your Honor, I believe it's critically  
23 important that we take a step back and realize what it is that  
24 we're talking about.

25 Back in 2009, when Your Honor approved the sale, and



1 subsequently -- I can't remember the exact year -- when Your  
2 Honor approved the plan and signed the order confirming the  
3 plan, our clients were known creditors. Your Honor has already  
4 determined that we're deprived of due process in two  
5 fundamental ways, one in terms of being able to file proofs of  
6 claim in a timely fashion -- and, frankly, I think that's the  
7 more important denial for purposes of today's hearing -- but  
8 were also fundamentally denied their due process rights with  
9 regard to the ability to argue, for lack of a better term, the  
10 overbreadth of Your Honor's sale order.

11           Your Honor, for an entity, that being the GUC Trust,  
12 whose obligation is to look out for the best interest of  
13 creditors of Old GM, we are among, if not the largest single  
14 constituency deserving of the fiduciary duty of the GUC Trust,  
15 but for the fact that we didn't file timely proofs of claim,  
16 which but for the fact that we were denied due process,  
17 wouldn't be an issue. There is nothing in the plan as it was  
18 approved by the Court without knowledge of our existence or Old  
19 GM's fraudulent concealment of our claims, and as we allege  
20 then ultimately New GM's fraudulent concealment of our claims,  
21 which suggests that our effort to get relief from our denial of  
22 due process, either from the Old GM estate or from New GM --  
23 but here we're talking about from Old GM's estate -- in any  
24 way, shape or form violates the plan or the order, both of  
25 which were considered and ultimately entered without our



1 participation, notwithstanding the fact that we were known  
2 creditors. In other words, they were considered and approved  
3 without constitutional due process.

4 We talk about the likelihood of success -- and Your  
5 Honor may note that I've skipped over the bond. I want to get  
6 to that last, even though I recognize it's fundamentally the  
7 critical issue for today. The likelihood of success, in our  
8 view, turns on a couple of critical issues, one that relates  
9 specifically to the housekeeping debate that we've been having.

10 Your Honor determined, in connection with your  
11 decision, determining that equitable mootness applies, based in  
12 no small measure on the reasonable anticipation of the  
13 unitholders, what they anticipated was going to happen with  
14 regard to claims.

15 And, Your Honor, even assuming that reasonable  
16 anticipation is relevant in a scenario where the other parties  
17 were denied due process and no one could have anticipated that  
18 their rights were going to be denied in a constitutionally  
19 infirmed fashion, the other critical aspect of our argument  
20 with Your Honor's decision is you had no evidentiary basis to  
21 determine which of the hedge funds that are affected by  
22 equitable mootness, in fact, were around when the order was  
23 approved such that they had reasonable expectations that were  
24 dashed.

25 You will hear from the witness today that he doesn't

1 know how many of the unitholders bought their units before the  
2 2014 recall. He doesn't know how many of the current  
3 unitholders hold their claims as of the time Your Honor  
4 identified the four threshold issues. He doesn't know how many  
5 of the unitholders were around when Your Honor decided the four  
6 threshold issues. Our point is simple: That the unitholders,  
7 as represented by the hedge funds, could not have had a  
8 reasonable expectation that they wouldn't be diluted by  
9 plaintiffs whose due process rights were violated, depending on  
10 when they acquired their units.

11 Your Honor, 2019 does something other than tell us  
12 the identity of the unitholders and the amount of units they  
13 hold. The other interesting thing that 2019 would have told us  
14 is when did they acquire their position, and --

15 THE COURT: I thought that was something I lost on in  
16 the lobbying process in 2019.

17 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I'm not sure that you  
18 needed --

19 THE COURT: My memory is that SIFMA and I think it's  
20 the ISDA had argued that if 2019 had required when stuff was  
21 acquired, shrewd investors, which most would stipulate hedge  
22 funds are --

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Right.

24 THE COURT: -- could figure out when the claims and  
25 bonds were purchased.



1 MR. WEISFELNER: Yeah. Your Honor, I would invite  
2 Your Honor's attention to Rule 2019(c)(2)(C), which reads in  
3 relevant part, "With respect" --

4 THE COURT: By quarter and year of each disclosable  
5 interest. I guess that was the compromise --

6 MR. WEISFELNER: Right.

7 THE COURT: -- rather than actually when it was  
8 acquired.

9 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. But, Your Honor, if we got  
10 the date of acquisition by quarter and year of each disclosable  
11 economic interest --

12 THE COURT: Unless acquired more than one year before  
13 the petition was filed.

14 MR. WEISFELNER: Right. But again, Your Honor, it's  
15 not relevant to one year before the petition was filed since --  
16 and you'll hear from the witness himself that his supposition  
17 is that most of the units are held by hedge funds and most of  
18 them acquired those units, not as original creditors of General  
19 Motors, affecting employees or vendors, but rather hedge funds  
20 that bought the claims and ultimately underlying units after  
21 the fact.

22 Your Honor -- and I think that issue bears on  
23 likelihood of success. It's not just the accordion feature.  
24 It's are we likely to be successful on appeal, in part because  
25 the trial court had no evidentiary record upon which to rule



1 that there were, in fact, dashed expectations.

2 But beyond that, Your Honor asked us to focus on the  
3 difference between the dollar amounts at issue today, and Your  
4 Honor, the evidence will demonstrate to you that the dollar  
5 amount at issue as of today is \$12 million. That's the amount  
6 that's available for distribution, but it's below the threshold  
7 of what the GUC Trust can distribute. You'll hear evidence  
8 today that they believe it's likely that sometime in  
9 mid-November of this year, they'll be able to release more  
10 money from a tax holdback such that the amount for distribution  
11 will be \$135 million. Any further distributions aren't  
12 anticipated until November of next year.

13 So, Your Honor, at best, from our perspective, we're  
14 talking about less than \$12 million. At worst, from our  
15 perspective, we're looking at \$135 million. And why is that  
16 amount of money relevant as opposed to our concerns regarding  
17 the accordion feature? And frankly, Your Honor put your finger  
18 on it. Once that money is disbursed to god knows how many  
19 hedge funds -- we know that nine hedge funds, as of a couple of  
20 weeks ago, claim they represented 47 percent of all the units.  
21 I don't know how many hedge funds, or non-hedge funds for that  
22 matter, make up the other 53 percent. But once the money, be  
23 it 135 million or less, gets distributed, I don't know how to  
24 get it back.

25 And I think on appeal, one of the things that the

1 appellate court is likely to take into consideration is the  
2 fact that as of today, it appears that unitholders -- or said a  
3 different way, creditors or Old GM -- realized through the  
4 trust approximately 30 cents on the dollar. That was the  
5 totality of their ultimate distributions.

6 Well, Your Honor, if we got 100 percent of the  
7 accordion and 100 percent of the amount of money that's  
8 available for distribution and subject to today's hearing,  
9 given what we think are the likely damages that our clients --  
10 and when I say "our clients," I mean not only economic loss,  
11 but the personal injury claims collectively we'll be able to  
12 demonstrate, would not allow us to get back to parity or  
13 anywhere close to parity to the 30 cents that other creditors  
14 have already received. That's why we think it's important to  
15 hold up this distribution and not just focus on the accordion.

16 THE COURT: If you were to shoot the moon on your  
17 \$10 billion claim --

18 MR. WEISFELNER: Right.

19 THE COURT: -- and if you were to shoot the moon on  
20 getting the accordion feature decided in your favor, that would  
21 mean roughly nine or ten cents on the dollar?

22 MR. WEISFELNER: That's roughly the calculation, Your  
23 Honor, and you don't move the needle beyond that very much with  
24 regard to the 135 million that's the subject of today's  
25 hearing. But for people who were denied due process, the





1 ability to realize 10 cents, or even 12 cents when everybody  
2 else got 30 cents, is the rough justice that we're looking for  
3 and the kind of remedy we think a court could fashion for us,  
4 notwithstanding elements of and policy reasons behind equitable  
5 mootness as we currently understand it.

6 Your Honor, let me then turn, in whatever remaining  
7 time I might have left, I wasn't keeping track --

8 THE COURT: Which is minimal --

9 MR. WEISFELNER: -- to the bond. And I agree with  
10 you that I think a lot of what you're being asked to consider  
11 here is the bond. And, Your Honor, I can only preview for you  
12 that the witness that's being proffered in order to demonstrate  
13 the bond is not going to be able to convince Your Honor that  
14 the bonding amount it seeks is warranted. I think we'll be  
15 able to demonstrate, through examination of this witness and  
16 with reference to other cases that I'm sure Your Honor is aware  
17 of, that there is an appropriate rate of return to utilize if  
18 one is attempting to estimate what the return would be to hedge  
19 funds -- or for that matter, non-hedge funds -- in the context  
20 of calculating lost opportunity costs.

21 And I think when Your Honor gets through the  
22 evidence, you are going to determine one of two things. Either  
23 no bond is required, and I recognize it's my burden to  
24 demonstrate a deviation within your discretion from the normal  
25 rules of security, or that if a bond is appropriate in this



1 circumstance, it's a fraction of the \$18 million amount that  
2 Mr. Scruton put in his declaration.

3 I have nothing else, Your Honor, unless you have any  
4 questions.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

6 Ms. Rubin.

7 MS. RUBIN: Your Honor, mindful of your time  
8 restrictions, I want to make sure that I'm being responsive to  
9 your questions. So if I haven't hit anything that you've asked  
10 us to address, please feel free to interrupt me.

11 I want to start with Mr. Weisfelner's assertion that  
12 the biggest creditor that my client had were the economic loss  
13 claimants that he represents, because I have to tell you, that  
14 does not comport with my understanding from my client of who  
15 their fiduciary duty is owed to.

16 Your Honor, just for the record, Mr. Weisfelner has  
17 known that his clients have a claim in respect of the ignition  
18 switch defect since February or March of 2014. And, Your  
19 Honor, as we sit here today, Mr. Weisfelner and his clients  
20 have not filed a single proof of claim before Your Honor, not a  
21 contingent claim, not an individual claim, not a putative class  
22 proof of claim. And that should matter, Your Honor, because in  
23 terms of the fiduciary duty to whom the GUC Trust owes that to,  
24 it owes it to existing GUC Trust beneficiaries. It owes no  
25 fiduciary duty to someone like Mr. Weisfelner's clients, who

1 haven't even taken the steps to have a disputed general  
2 unsecured claim.

3           So when we talk about, Your Honor, the plan  
4 modification and the revocation issues that I raised in our  
5 brief, respectfully, Your Honor, the plan at Paragraph 6.2 in  
6 the GUC Trust agreement at Section 5.4, they require the trust  
7 to make quarterly distributions to existing GUC Trust  
8 beneficiaries when certain facts present themselves. And, Your  
9 Honor, in Paragraph 14 and 15 of the stipulated facts, the  
10 parties stipulated -- that includes Mr. Weisfelner and his  
11 clients -- to the existence of certain things.

12           One of the things that we said was, although the  
13 books haven't closed for the quarter yet, based on the net sale  
14 price that we received from the liquidation of stock over the  
15 summer, a motion that we made before Your Honor with Your  
16 Honor's approval, based on that, the GUC Trust anticipates that  
17 we're going to be in a position to make an excess distribution  
18 pursuant to the requirement of the plan, pursuant to the  
19 requirement of the confirmation order, of approximately \$135  
20 million to holders of units.

21           And then we said in the second sentence, again to  
22 which Mr. Weisfelner agreed, that based on prior excess  
23 distributions, that anticipated distribution would likely be  
24 made to holders of units in mid-November 2015.

25           We view those things to be our fiduciary duty as



1 required by the plan and the confirmation order. Similarly, we  
2 view that any effort to mount a collateral attack on that  
3 required distribution is an attempt to enjoin us from making  
4 that required distribution. That's a plan modification under  
5 Section 1127(b), Your Honor. Your Honor knows that under  
6 Section 1127(b), a confirmed Chapter 11 plan can only be  
7 modified by the plan proponent -- that does not include  
8 Mr. Weisfelner and his clients -- or reorganized debtor before  
9 substantial consummation.

10 Your Honor, the parties stipulated as part of the  
11 threshold issues briefing that the plan was substantially  
12 consummated years ago. Similarly, under Section 1144 of the  
13 Code, any motion to modify or revoke the confirmation order has  
14 to be made within 180 days of that order, and only to the  
15 extent, Your Honor, that the order was procured by fraud. This  
16 situation is not different or distinct from the one that Judge  
17 Glenn analyzed in the BGI case, where staying the required  
18 distribution here would interfere with the GUC Trust duties to  
19 make required distributions to existing beneficiaries.

20 THE COURT: When Marty Glenn had the Borders Books  
21 case, the BGI case, he had already determined that he was  
22 disallowing the claim of those --

23 MS. RUBIN: Of the gift card holders, Your Honor?

24 THE COURT: -- certificate holders, wasn't he?

25 MS. RUBIN: Yes. Yes. But you know what, Your



1 Honor? That's an important distinction, and I'm glad that Your  
2 Honor raised that because the gift card holders in Judge  
3 Glenn's case did. They made a claim. They sought to file late  
4 proofs of claim in their individual capacity, and then they  
5 sought to file a putative class claim that Judge Glenn denied.

6 Here, Your Honor, that's an important distinction.  
7 Mr. Weisfelner has never sought to perfect his clients' rights  
8 in this court vis-à-vis the GUC Trust. And, Your Honor, that  
9 plays into the calculation of irreparable harm, so I want to go  
10 and pivot to that next.

11 Your Honor said earlier in his introductory comments  
12 that he believed that while it is true that mootness in and of  
13 itself is not irreparable harm, that on balance you believe  
14 Mr. Weisfelner and his clients have shown irreparable harm.  
15 Respectfully, Your Honor, I want to encourage you to question  
16 that. There are cases in this court, including the BGI  
17 decision authored by Judge Scheindlin of the district court in  
18 2014, that state very clearly there is no irreparable harm  
19 where the party seeking the stay pending appeal has not acted  
20 with appropriate diligence to protect their rights throughout  
21 the proceeding.

22 And, Your Honor, I would respectfully submit to you  
23 that Mr. Weisfelner's clients have failed to exercise that  
24 diligence in two meaningful ways, the first of which I've  
25 already touched upon. They haven't filed a claim. It is hard



1 to understand -- whether you call it standing, whether you call  
2 it lack of irreparable harm, I have a very hard time wrapping  
3 my head around how we are supposed to find that there is  
4 irreparable harm to people who are not claimants in this  
5 proceeding. They -- Mr. Weisfelner himself said they are our  
6 biggest creditors, and yet there is a fundamental disconnect.  
7 They are not claimants.

8           Your Honor, the more important thing that I would add  
9 is Your Honor will recall last October, the trust made an  
10 announcement that they were anticipating the same sort of  
11 excess distribution as required by the plan and the  
12 confirmation order that we are now anticipating making in  
13 November of 2015. Mr. Weisfelner sent my client a letter and  
14 said, don't do that because my clients are aware of the  
15 ignition switch defect and we might have a claim against you.

16           And my client wrote back and said, Mr. Weisfelner,  
17 respectfully, you believe that you have rights against us, go  
18 to the court, seek to enjoin that distribution. And what did  
19 Mr. Weisfelner do? Your Honor said it best. He made a  
20 tactical choice that the pocket he wanted to pick was not ours.  
21 He made a tactical choice that he wanted to pursue those exact  
22 claims against New GM and not the trust.

23           And so what did the trustee do? The trustee, in the  
24 exercise of its fiduciary duty, released 264 million  
25 approximately in GUC Trust securities and made that



1 distribution with no formal objection from Mr. Weisfelner, with  
2 no formal objection from any of the other designated counsel,  
3 with no formal objection from anybody representing the pre-sale  
4 closing accident victims of either the ignition switch or the  
5 non-ignition switch variety.

6 Now, Mr. Weisfelner, having lost on the threshold  
7 issues decision and with an appeal, comes before Your Honor in  
8 June after we file a motion to liquidate securities, and that  
9 motion says, we're doing this because we want to perfect  
10 certain tax issues and we anticipate that doing so will enable  
11 us to make an excess distribution. Mr. Weisfelner sweeps in  
12 and, for the first time in 15, 16 months, seeks to prevent the  
13 GUC Trust from doing something.

14 And respectfully, Your Honor, I would say where  
15 irreparable harm is concerned, it's too little, too late. Just  
16 as in BGI, where the Court found that the parties who were  
17 seeking to enjoin the distribution hadn't done anything to make  
18 that happen for a year, so too here.

19 Mr. Weisfelner and his clients have to live with  
20 their choice. It's okay with them that last year, we pushed  
21 out approximately \$265 million in securities, but when we're  
22 about to make a cash distribution of \$135 million to a similar  
23 population, they have a problem with that. That's hard for me  
24 to understand.

25 Now, Your Honor, I want to go back to some questions

1 that you had about hedge fund yields, and I want to be clear  
2 about what the trust's role is here. And I know Ms. Newman may  
3 want to be heard from because she's in a somewhat separate  
4 position than we are, but let me just make clear, under the  
5 terms of an SEC no-action letter --

6 THE COURT: Pause because it had seemed to me that  
7 the GUC Trust, technically speaking, is a stakeholder and that  
8 the real parties in interest and the real parties whose ox  
9 would be gored if I were to be granting the stay would be  
10 unitholders. Am I mistaken in that regard?

11 MS. RUBIN: You know, Your Honor, you're not mistaken  
12 in that regard with two caveats. One is Mr. Golden and  
13 Ms. Newman represent only the participating unitholders. As  
14 for the representation that they made to Mr. Weisfelner, that  
15 -- those are a series of, I believe, nine funds that own, as of  
16 two weeks ago, approximately 47 percent of the units.

17 Now, from the perspective of the GUC Trustee and  
18 administrator, let me tell you what I know about the rest, Your  
19 Honor, because it isn't much and it can't be much, and I want  
20 to underscore that. The GUC Trust is prohibited by the terms  
21 of an SEC no-action letter from collecting information in the  
22 trading of GUC Trust units. We don't know who trades them. We  
23 don't know when they trade them. We don't know in what  
24 increment they trade them.

25 So while it is true, Your Honor, that we are here as



1 a stakeholder and as a representative of unitholders, I have to  
2 be here for the folks who are not. I don't know what  
3 proportion of the universe of unitholders is comprised by hedge  
4 funds, on one hand, or conversely, as Your Honor put it, by  
5 economic claimants, by tort victims, by governmental entities,  
6 by vendors. And someone has to stand up for their rights, too.

7 Now, Mr. Scruton will testify --

8 THE COURT: I understand that. And your point is  
9 that each of them is prejudiced by delay. The only question is  
10 how each of them might reinvest his, her or its distribution in  
11 the next investment.

12 MS. RUBIN: Which brings me to the bond, Your Honor,  
13 if I may.

14 THE COURT: I beg your pardon?

15 MS. RUBIN: Which brings me to the bond, if I may.  
16 Your Honor, Mr. Scruton was faced with what I think we would  
17 all say, even for someone of his background and training, is a  
18 difficult task. How do you assess what the maximum potential  
19 harm is to the universe of unitholders if a stay is imposed?  
20 Because that's what the bond is supposed to measure. Your  
21 Honor is mindful that Judge Scheindlin and others have said the  
22 appropriate amount of the bond should be at or near the full  
23 amount of the potential harm. And so to that point,  
24 Mr. Scruton did some calculations based on what I think are  
25 fairly conservative assumptions. He first assumed that the



1 unitholder population is comprised 47 percent of hedge funds.  
2 We asked him not to assume more than that. Second, he assumed  
3 a stay period of a year.

4 And, Your Honor, I'm mindful of the fact that Judge  
5 Furman has directed the parties to the MDL proceeding to seek  
6 expedited treatment of the appeal, but the truth of the matter  
7 is, Your Honor, A, the parties have not done so yet, and B,  
8 more importantly, we don't know how the circuit is going to  
9 react to that. And I'm mindful also that in this very  
10 contested matter, the appeal of the term loan avoidance action  
11 took 22 months, and if you back out of that, the time taken by  
12 the certification of the questions of the Delaware Supreme  
13 Court, you're still at 18 months. So 12 months is a  
14 conservative estimate, I think, of the time for an appeal.

15 I would add to that, Your Honor, if Mr. Weisfelner  
16 wins on appeal, he's not done. In fact, he reserves in his  
17 motion the ability to come back and ask Your Honor for a  
18 further stay. And why is that? Because, Your Honor, if he  
19 wins on equitable mootness, that's just the beginning for him.  
20 He still, as Your Honor is well aware, has to seek an allowance  
21 of claims that still haven't been filed. That's going to take  
22 some time, Your Honor.

23 So even if, in the best case scenario, the Second  
24 Circuit could decide the threshold issues appeals, which as  
25 Your Honor knows are multi-party, multiple issues, a very



1 complex appeal even in an expedited scenario, even if they  
2 could do that in a matter of months, he's going to be back here  
3 before Your Honor saying, now, Your Honor, I need you to stay  
4 the distributions so we can determine whether to have allowed  
5 claims.

6           It's the beginning, not the end, Your Honor. So the  
7 bond that Mr. Scruton estimates -- and again, he'll testify to  
8 this later -- is \$18.4 million based on an assessment of lost  
9 opportunity costs to a population of unitholders that,  
10 conservatively estimated, have 47 percent hedge funds in them.

11           Now, you asked why the index that he uses is  
12 appropriate, given that we don't know when people buy, and I  
13 have two responses to that, Your Honor, and then I'll close.  
14 One is the rest of the indices that Mr. Scruton considers as  
15 proxies for other investors, they too don't consider when  
16 people here may have come into the population of unitholders.  
17 We didn't view that as a relevant consideration, Your Honor,  
18 because it's our understanding that in assessing lost  
19 opportunity costs, what you're looking at is what would people  
20 do with this cash distribution, not how much profit or loss did  
21 they have overall on the horizon of the investment. That's how  
22 we asked Mr. Scruton to measure it, and we believe that's the  
23 appropriate measurement.

24           But the second thing that I'll say, Your Honor, in  
25 terms of that -- Your Honor, I'll scratch that. I'd like to --



1 with the Court's permission, I believe that Ms. Newman has some  
2 things to say about the funds and their yields and the  
3 population of unitholders that I, from the position of  
4 representing the GUC Trust, couldn't possibly be in a position  
5 to know, and I'll rest.

6 THE COURT: Okay. By way of opening, I'll allow it.  
7 Remember, this is just opening. I'm going to give you a chance  
8 to argue later if we can get up to that point.

9 So again, Ms. Newman, if you want to say something  
10 now in the way of opening, you can. I'm also telling you that  
11 I'll let you be heard in closing.

12 MS. NEWMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate  
13 that. For the record, Deborah Newman, Akin Gump, on behalf of  
14 the participating unitholders.

15 Your Honor, Mr. Weisfelner used the term "due  
16 process" a lot, and he said something like if his clients had  
17 not been deprived of due process in the bankruptcy action, we  
18 wouldn't be here. That doesn't ring true to me, Your Honor,  
19 because as Ms. Rubin points out, Mr. Weisfelner's clients did  
20 not file a proof of claim against the GUC Trust when they  
21 became aware of their plans. They filed claims against New GM,  
22 but they filed nothing against the GUC Trust. And that was  
23 true the day that we appeared before Your Honor on the  
24 threshold issues, and it's true still today. And so they are  
25 not a constituency of the GUC Trust.



1 And, Your Honor, we stipulated in the facts -- the  
2 stipulated facts that the parties agreed to in connection with  
3 the threshold issues that as of the date of the stipulated  
4 facts, more than 25 million units had traded and the start date  
5 for that period was the time that the plaintiffs filed their  
6 claims against New GM. So during that period, 25 million GUC  
7 Trust units traded, and the parties that traded those units had  
8 no reason to believe that the disclosures that had been made by  
9 the GUC Trust, that the disclosures made in the plan and  
10 confirmation order about GUC Trust unitholders' rights to GUC  
11 Trust assets would be challenged or threatened by claims of  
12 more than \$10 billion from this plaintiff class.

13 THE COURT: Pause for a second. I think you said  
14 million. I assume you mean billion.

15 MS. NEWMAN: Ten billion claims --

16 THE COURT: Yeah.

17 MS. NEWMAN: -- more than 25 million units.

18 THE COURT: The 25 million GUC Trust units that  
19 traded, that was between when and when?

20 MS. NEWMAN: That was, I believe, and I will confirm  
21 this for Your Honor before I get up for closing, but it's  
22 certainly -- the start date was the date on which plaintiffs  
23 became aware of their claims. I believe we used --

24 THE COURT: Which would have been February or  
25 thereabouts of 2014?



1 MS. NEWMAN: Of 2014, yes, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: And what closing date?

3 MS. NEWMAN: And I believe that the closing date was  
4 the date that we agreed to the stipulated facts because that  
5 was the data point that was in the stipulated facts.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Roughly September 1st?

7 MS. NEWMAN: No, Your Honor. I'm sorry, I'm talking  
8 about the stipulated facts that we agreed to in connection with  
9 the threshold issues, so now we're going back, I think, to  
10 August 8th, 2014. So since that time, I expect that that  
11 number has grown exponentially.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MS. NEWMAN: And so Mr. Weisfelner's point that  
14 unitholders had every reason to believe that their  
15 distributions would be affected by plaintiffs' claims is belied  
16 by the record, and it's simply not the case.

17 Your Honor, Mr. Weisfelner also spent quite a bit of  
18 time talking about Rule 2019, but when a creditor purchases its  
19 claim does not affect its right to a distribution in a  
20 bankruptcy case, as Your Honor well knows. I would also point  
21 out that Mr. Weisfelner has known of our existence since the  
22 inception -- known of our group's existence since the inception  
23 of the threshold issues and has not contacted us to ask for the  
24 information of when our clients purchased their claims. He has  
25 asked for information respecting their aggregate ownership and



1 their identities, but he never asked us for that information.  
2 The first time we're hearing of this is today.

3 THE COURT: Uh-huh.

4 MS. NEWMAN: Your Honor, Mr. Weisfelner's appeal is  
5 really and truly about the accordion feature funds. Now, our  
6 view is that those funds -- allowing those funds to be accessed  
7 for the plaintiffs would cause significant harm to the existing  
8 unitholders because it would require the GUC Trust to remain  
9 open for an indefinite period of time, which would, of course,  
10 require funding for administrative costs and GUC Trust  
11 professionals, and that is not what was anticipated by the plan  
12 and confirmation order.

13 But putting that aside, I think the true issue here  
14 is that Mr. Weisfelner's appeal is about the accordion feature  
15 funds, and there is no need, as Your Honor noted at the outset,  
16 for a stay to protect those funds. And as Mr. Scruton will  
17 testify, there will be significant harm to unitholders as a  
18 result of a stay of distributions of existing assets. The  
19 unitholders are entitled to receive their distributions  
20 regardless of when they bought their claims, and as Mr. Scruton  
21 will testify, the returns that they could receive and obtain if  
22 they had the funds from the distribution of the existing assets  
23 in hand are significant and amount to serious harm for  
24 unitholders as a result of the stay.

25 And I would just note that those returns do



1 incorporate the cost basis of the unitholders on a going-  
2 forward basis for the investments that they could make with the  
3 distributions.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

5 MS. NEWMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: This is openings. I wasn't contemplating  
7 any replies on openings. People have a chance to be heard in  
8 closings.

9 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I was just looking for  
10 30 seconds on the critical essential point that both Ms. Newman  
11 and Ms. Rubin articulated. Thirty seconds.

12 THE COURT: Does everybody understand that the  
13 purpose of an opening is to give the judge a preview of the  
14 evidence he's going to hear, or she's going to hear? It isn't  
15 to make the arguments that you guys are going to make at the  
16 end.

17 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I clearly understood  
18 that. So much of the argument had to do with the fact that we  
19 never filed proofs of claim. And their contention about us  
20 never filing proofs of claim is contrary to and in direct  
21 violation of an order that Your Honor entered in this case,  
22 which I wanted to call to Your Honor's attention.

23 Your Honor ordered that our failure to file a claim  
24 during the interval, which doesn't end until the appeal is  
25 final, would not be raised by the GUC Trust. Your Honor





1 entered that order when we were doing the scheduling on the  
2 threshold units, that we weren't going to be filing a claim and  
3 that they were never going to raise the failure to file a  
4 claim. That's in an order. That's all I had to say.

5 THE COURT: Is Mr. Scruton here?

6 MR. WEISFELNER: Yes.

7 THE COURT: Put him up. I'm going to deem his  
8 affidavit to be admitted into evidence unless there are any  
9 evidentiary objections, and then we're going to take cross.  
10 Let me go by the book. Are there any evidentiary objections to  
11 Mr. Scruton's affidavit?

12 Hearing none, we'll go -- you're putting him forward  
13 as the witness?

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Okay. You can tell me who you are, but  
16 then I would have thought that you would sit down and whoever  
17 is going to cross him is going to come up.

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, thank you. Adam  
19 Offenhartz. I'm with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher on behalf of the  
20 GUC Trust. Your Honor, with Your Honor's indulgence, I would  
21 like to do a very, very short direct focused solely on  
22 supplemental material that was provided to my esteemed  
23 adversary yesterday that flowed, at least in part, from  
24 questions that my friend across the caption raised during  
25 Friday's deposition when he handed Mr. Scruton a calculator and



1 asked Mr. Scruton -- and basically said, at Pages 117 of his  
2 deposition, you can do the calculations now, you can do the  
3 calculations later.

4 THE COURT: Mr. Offenhartz, I don't know if you were  
5 on the conference call that we had. I'm going to let you get  
6 that in, but the concept under which you were going to get it  
7 in was as rebuttal. So after Mr. Weisfelner or his designee  
8 asks whatever questions that side has in cross, then I'm going  
9 to let you ask those questions in redirect or you can call  
10 those questions rebuttal. Either way, you can lead the witness  
11 and either way you can get them in, and since I'm not going to  
12 be non-suiting anybody for failure to have said something in  
13 the declaration anyway, I want to get on to the  
14 cross-examination of him.

15 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Weisfelner, is it going to be  
17 you asking the questions?

18 MR. WEISFELNER: Yeah, I drew the short straw.  
19 Judge, just to ease everyone's burden, I want to hand the  
20 witness a couple of documents and maybe even provide the same  
21 to the Court. I think it would ease the cross if Mr. Scruton  
22 had his declaration, had the stipulation of facts, and had the  
23 supplemental exhibits that were delivered to us last night.

24 THE COURT: Sure. But whatever is shown other than  
25 the stip and the declaration needs to be marked for

1 identification, and remember that at this point, it's only for  
2 identification and it's not yet in evidence.

3 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you, Judge. Can I approach?

4 THE COURT: Yes.

5 MR. WEISFELNER: Can we get this marked as  
6 Plaintiff's Exhibit A?

7 And Your Honor, I'm otherwise going to hand the  
8 witness a copy of his declaration and a copy of the  
9 stipulation. And, Your Honor, let me see if I can't grab --

10 THE COURT: Remember, you've got to speak into a  
11 microphone, Mr. Weisfelner. Also, remember we need to swear  
12 the witness at some point before he says anything.

13 MR. WEISFELNER: Understood, Judge. And, Your Honor,  
14 with your permission, I'd like to provide the Court with a copy  
15 of the declaration if you need it, the stipulations if you need  
16 it --

17 THE COURT: I have them both.

18 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. Then let me just provide you  
19 -- because I don't know if you have the supplemental exhibits  
20 that came in last night.

21 THE COURT: Well, of course I don't. Maybe of course  
22 is the wrong word. I don't.

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. May I approach and --

24 THE COURT: Yes.

25 MR. WEISFELNER: -- hand them to Your Honor? And,



1 Your Honor, this is in the process of being marked as  
2 Exhibit A.

3 (Plaintiff's Exhibit A marked for identification.)

4 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, now would be an  
5 appropriate time, I think, to swear the witness.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Karen?

7 MR. SCRUTON: I don't have a copy of the supplemental  
8 exhibits in front of me. Should I have those?

9 THE COURT: Mr. Weisfelner, you want to give --

10 MR. WEISFELNER: My understanding was it was in the  
11 process of being marked, and once marked, would be handed to  
12 the witness.

13 MR. SCRUTON: Sorry.

14 THE COURT: Thank you.

15 ANDREW SCRUTON, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, SWORN.

16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

18 Q Mr. Scruton, I want you to turn to Exhibit B of your  
19 declaration. And I think for the Court's benefit, and probably  
20 your own, it probably makes sense for you to have Exhibit B  
21 from your original declaration and Exhibit B-1 from your  
22 supplemental exhibits laid side by side. Have you done that?

23 A Yes, I have.

24 Q Okay. Now, if I'm reading the exhibits correctly, this  
25 reflects your opinion, does it not, that the size of a

1 supersedeas bond should be \$18.4 million. That's what I read  
2 if I look at Exhibit B, correct?

3 A The Declaration Exhibit B reflects my opinion that a  
4 supersedeas bond, based upon lost opportunity costs, would be  
5 \$18.4 million, yes.

6 Q Okay. And the only changes that were made between  
7 Exhibit B and Exhibit B-1 is that you've -- instead of using a  
8 12-month stay period, you're now reflecting a 10-month lost  
9 opportunity cost. Is that right?

10 A The only changes that affect the numbers or affect the  
11 calculation of lost opportunity costs are the one change to  
12 assume a 10-month lost opportunity cost rather than a 12-month.

13 THE COURT: Pause, please, Mr. Weisfelner. Do you  
14 have a copy of Plaintiff's Exhibit A for my law clerks?  
15 Another one? Just hand it over to the law clerk table, please.  
16 They can share one.

17 MR. WEISFELNER: Approach?

18 THE COURT: Yes.

19 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

20 Q By the way, just so that the record is crystal clear,  
21 there's at least one other set of changes, and that is the  
22 percentage of unitholders in your original Exhibit B, you had  
23 rounded the numbers to 18, 18, 47 and 18, and in B-1 you seemed  
24 to have taken the numbers out to two decimal points. Is that  
25 correct?

1 A The numbers are shown to two decimal points in Exhibit A,  
2 the numbers you refer to, essentially unitholders, yes, but I  
3 believe they are the same numbers used for the calculation.

4 Q Okay. And just so I understand how the math is supposed  
5 to work, and here I'm just focused on Exhibit B, if I take the  
6 135 million, that being the anticipated November 2015  
7 distribution, and I multiply it by the weighted average  
8 protection rate of return and then I subtract the trust return  
9 using the 12 bps return, that's how I get to the 18.4, correct?

10 A That's one way of getting to the 18.4, yes.

11 Q Okay. Well, you know what, I don't think the math works,  
12 so let me have you do the math. If you multiply 135 by 12.96,  
13 what number do you get?

14 A Well, I believe I said it's one way of getting to the  
15 calculation. The calculation incorporates the compounding in  
16 the numbers, so it may be that the -- it's a model that  
17 reflects the returns you get when you compound the numbers  
18 through the 12-month period.

19 Q Well, but what's the weighted average protection return  
20 rate supposed to reflect then?

21 A It's an annual return rate for -- that protects -- that  
22 represents the calculation of the returns that the investor  
23 would obtain if they were to invest in the proportions as  
24 assumed for the percentage holders, 18 percent equity, 18  
25 percent fixed income, 47 percent hedge fund investor, and

1 18 percent money market investor.

2 Q Okay. Try and listen to me and answer yes or no. If I  
3 multiply 135 million by the weighted average protection return  
4 rate and then subtract out the projected trust rate of return  
5 of 0.12 percent against that 135, I get to 18.4, yes or no?

6 A I'm not -- I don't know that that calculation works. What  
7 I do know is that if you take the 12.96 percent weighted  
8 average protection rate of return, apply that to the \$135  
9 million of distribution, then you'll get the investor returns  
10 of \$18.6 million. And then if you deduct the trust return  
11 calculation of -- which is \$1.2 million, which is the assumed  
12 return of the trust based upon a 0.12 percent rate of return,  
13 then you would get the math I showed on the bottom of the  
14 sheet, \$18.4 million of lost opportunity costs.

15 Q And my point to you is you're wrong on the math, so I'm  
16 going to have you do the math. Here's a calculator to help you  
17 out. Now, you said if you multiply 135 by 12.96, you're going  
18 to get to 18.6. Do the math. Multiply 135 by 12.96. What  
19 number do you, in fact, get?

20 A The simple math on the calculation --

21 Q Just tell me the number. Don't give me an explanation.  
22 What's the number you get when you do the math?

23 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, objection.

24 THE COURT: Overruled. If your question is, as I  
25 understand it, what is the product of 135 million and 12.96

Scruton - Cross

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1 percent, I'm going to allow the witness to answer that and give  
2 him the numeric product, after which you, Mr. Offencrantz  
3 [sic], when it's your turn, can ask him whether that's simple  
4 or compounded or whether that means something different.

5 So as I said, the objection's overruled. And do you  
6 remember the question, Mr. Scruton?

7 THE WITNESS: Yes, I remember the question.

8 THE COURT: Go ahead and answer it, please.

9 THE WITNESS: It's approximately \$17.5 million.

10 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

11 Q So when you testified just a moment ago that the number  
12 was 18.6, you were wrong.

13 A I don't believe so because I didn't -- I interpreted -- I  
14 may have misunderstood your question, but I had interpreted  
15 your question to be just to calculate \$135 million multiplied  
16 by 12.96. What I interpreted your question to be is if you  
17 apply a return rate of 12.96 to the \$135 million, then you  
18 would get an answer of \$18.6 million, which you don't. You get  
19 \$17.5 million.

20 Q Okay. But I don't understand. When you apply the  
21 weighted average protection rate of return to the amount at  
22 issue, how does one go about applying that number other than  
23 multiplying the amount of cash by that number?

24 A In order to calculate the lost opportunity cost, I and my  
25 team created a model that took into account the time periods





1 that it involved, three-month, six-month, nine-month,  
2 12-month --

3 Q Stop, that's not my question. My question is the  
4 following: You told me that if I apply 12.96 to the 135, I get  
5 to 18.6. Well, we know that the word "apply" doesn't mean  
6 multiply because when I multiply 12.96, I get to a different  
7 number, so what did you mean when you said you apply the  
8 weighted average protection rate to 135? What does that mean?

9 A What that means is that I am applying the percentage  
10 return rates for the -- each individual classification of  
11 unitholders in the financial model based upon the original  
12 amount to be invested and then in a subsequent reinvestment of  
13 that money through the period, and when you apply that for a  
14 12-month period, you end up with an \$18.6 million calculation  
15 of investor return. That's what I meant.

16 Q Okay. Take a look now, if you will, at Exhibit B-1, and  
17 I'm wondering if review of Exhibit B-1, the new exhibit, helps  
18 us understand why applying 12.96 in a straight multiple of 135  
19 doesn't, in fact, yield the 18.6 that you wrote down here, but  
20 instead yields 17.5. And, in particular, I want you to focus  
21 on a brand-new footnote that you have in B-1 that you didn't  
22 have in B. Do you see that footnote?

23 A I see the footnote, yes.

24 Q Okay. And what the footnote tells us is that in applying  
25 the hedge fund investor rate, the protection return rate of

1 16.38 percent, you took out, or you claim to have taken out,  
2 two percent representing management fees, correct?

3 A I excluded those in the calculations both in the original  
4 Exhibit B and in Exhibit B-1.

5 Q Okay.

6 A They are consistent, yes. The footnote --

7 Q And why did you exclude them?

8 THE COURT: Mr. Weisfelner, I'm going to let you move  
9 to strike. Let him finish his answers before you interrupt  
10 him.

11 MR. WEISFELNER: I'm sorry, go ahead.

12 THE COURT: Mr. Scruton, did you finish your answer?

13 THE WITNESS: I don't think I did.

14 THE COURT: Then finish it, please.

15 THE WITNESS: I was going to explain what I was doing  
16 by adding the footnote, and that consistent with --

17 THE COURT: I'm not sure that was the question.

18 THE WITNESS: Okay.

19 THE COURT: Certainly that's an appropriate question  
20 to answer when redirect time comes.

21 THE WITNESS: Okay.

22 THE COURT: What was Mr. Weisfelner's question as you  
23 understood it?

24 THE WITNESS: Do you mind repeating it and I can  
25 rethink that? I believe it was to ask about the -- whether or



1 not the two-percent figure, in respect of incentive and  
2 management fees, had adjusted my calculations in Exhibit B-1.

3 THE COURT: Yeah, that was what I understood it to  
4 be, so answer that question.

5 THE WITNESS: The answer, it doesn't affect it  
6 because my calculations originally in the declaration on this  
7 point were exactly the same as my calculations in the  
8 supplemental exhibit, and I was about to explain that the  
9 footnote was just an additional information. It was not to  
10 change the calculations.

11 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

12 Q Okay. So let me just make sure I'm level set before we  
13 move on to a different topic. So what you're saying is that  
14 when you take a look at the Credit Suisse index, there's a  
15 two-percent management fee that impacts adversely creditor  
16 recoveries, correct?

17 A What I'm saying is that the -- when you look at the index,  
18 the index is reflective net of incentive and management fees,  
19 which are estimated to be two percent, and that that  
20 information tells me that that index is two percent,  
21 approximately, lower than the returns a hedge fund would yield  
22 when looking at that index as a measure for hedge fund yield  
23 because a hedge fund wouldn't -- in its investments, they would  
24 deduct that from its opportunity costs. Its opportunity costs  
25 should be gross of that figure.

1 Q You're saying that because the hedge fund index calculates  
2 returns less a management fee, that a hedge fund should get the  
3 benefit in calculating lost opportunities of the management fee  
4 that's otherwise reflected in the index, yes or no?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Okay. Doesn't a hedge fund, before it makes a return to  
7 its investors, charge them a management fee?

8 A Yes, that's right.

9 Q Okay. So why doesn't those two numbers wash themselves?  
10 Why does the hedge fund get the benefit of the two percent  
11 added on to what their returns would be, but in calculating  
12 lost opportunity costs, you're not charging the hedge fund  
13 client with the management fee? How is that fair?

14 A It's not a question of fairness.

15 Q Okay. Good enough. Now let me ask you a different  
16 question, because I think what you did in Exhibit D was you  
17 added the two percent back into your calculation. That's why  
18 135 times 12.96 equals 17.5 and not the 18.6. I think what you  
19 did was when you say weighted average protection return rate of  
20 12.96, in fact, the weighted average protection rate that you  
21 used was 13.9. Isn't that true?

22 A Not at all.

23 Q Really? Take 13.9 percent and multiply that against the  
24 135 and what number do you get?

25 A So basically I've got what you asked me to do correctly --



1 Q Yes, multiply 135 by the 13.90 that's in footnote one of  
2 B-1.

3 THE COURT: You're asking him to perform a straight  
4 multiplication or were you asking him to do some rate of return  
5 analysis?

6 MR. WEISFELNER: No. I'm asking him to do a straight  
7 multiplication in order to demonstrate that, notwithstanding  
8 what Exhibit B says, and in fact what Exhibit B-1 says, he  
9 didn't use the weighted average protection return rate of 12.96  
10 percent. Instead, he used a weighted average protection return  
11 rate of 13.9 because he gave himself the benefit of the  
12 two-percent management fee that he told us he took out. He  
13 didn't take it out, he left it in.

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection, Your Honor.  
15 Mischaracterizes the record.

16 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that because the  
17 witness testified previously that his computation wasn't a  
18 straight multiplication, but was a weighted return analysis  
19 based upon the reinvestment of a fixed sum, which involves  
20 compounding, and now you've shifted back to a straight  
21 multiplication. I'm not sure what the relevance of a straight  
22 multiplication is, but if you ask your questions clearly  
23 enough, I'm going to let you ask him to make straight  
24 multiplications. But that is, as Mr. Offencrantz [sic] stated  
25 in his objection, a misstatement of the witness's earlier

1 testimony.

2 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

3 Q All right. Let's move on to a different topic, shall we?  
4 We start off with the premise that 135 million is available for  
5 distribution in November of this year, right?

6 A We do, yes.

7 Q And, in fact -- and I'm referring to Paragraphs 15 and 16  
8 of the stipulation. Those paragraphs, when read together,  
9 inform us, do they not, that in fact, as of today, there's less  
10 than \$12 million available for distribution. Isn't that right?

11 A I would have to refresh my memory quickly of Paragraph 15  
12 and 16, which I'm doing. I believe that's correct, yes.

13 Q Okay. Now, the balance, in order to get the 12 million up  
14 to the 135 million, is some estimated \$123 million that you  
15 need to add to the cash that's currently available in order to  
16 get to the 135, correct?

17 A Yes. I believe there's -- to get to the \$135 million  
18 that's available in -- expected to be available in November,  
19 yes.

20 Q And that additional 123 million you assume has to come out  
21 of the, quote, "taxes on distribution holdback" that's  
22 reflected in Paragraph 15 of the stipulation. Is that right?

23 A I'd like to rephrase your description. It was in a --

24 Q Why don't you just answer my question?

25 A Well, the answer is no to your question, but I could be



1 helpful in rephrasing your description of what I was --

2 Q Go ahead.

3 A -- the assumption. The assumption that I was provided in  
4 order to prepare my analysis of lost opportunity cost was that  
5 there would be \$135 million available to holders end of  
6 November. That was an assumption that was provided as part of  
7 my work.

8 Q Okay. And that -- what I'm asking you is do you now  
9 understand that in order for the assumption that you'd been  
10 given to be accurate, there has to be some \$123 million  
11 released from the taxes on distribution holdback, yes or no?

12 A I believe that's to be the case, based upon the  
13 stipulation, yes.

14 Q Okay. And in Paragraph 16, we learn that the GUC Trust  
15 anticipates a release of funds from the taxes on distribution  
16 holdback, correct?

17 A I believe that's what paragraph 16 says, yes.

18 Q But sitting here today, you don't know what, if anything,  
19 the GUC Trust has to do to secure that release, do you?

20 A That was not part of the work that I've been asked to  
21 perform, correct.

22 Q So you don't know then, correct?

23 A Correct.

24 Q And you don't know if the monitor, that being FTI itself,  
25 has to approve that release, do you? You don't know one way or

1 the other?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q You don't know one way or the other if the relevant taxing  
4 authorities have to approve the release from that reserve, do  
5 you?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q And as to timing, you don't know what's meant by the  
8 phrase -- and I'm quoting now -- "The anticipated distribution  
9 would likely be made to holders of units in mid-November 2015."  
10 You don't know what that likely refers to, do you?

11 A That's correct, and I've made an assumption in my  
12 calculations of a mid-November distribution, correct.

13 Q And by mid-November, do you have any better specification  
14 or assurance as to when mid-November takes place on the  
15 calendar?

16 A My model assumes the 15th of November.

17 Q Okay. Let's turn our focus back to Exhibits B and B-1.  
18 Now, the period of time you assumed for your calculations is 12  
19 months. Is that right? Twelve months in B and then ten months  
20 in B-1. Is that correct?

21 A It's correct because that's one of the items that is a  
22 difference between Exhibit B and Exhibit B-1.

23 Q But I'm asking you, in terms of your expert testimony that  
24 you're offering here today, that the appropriate size of a  
25 supersedeas bond is \$18.4 million, the period of time that you





1 assume the appeal will take or that the stay would be imposed  
2 is one year, correct?

3 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection. Objection, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Overruled.

5 THE WITNESS: I think I can clarify if I explain that  
6 at the time I wrote my declaration, an assumption that I was  
7 provided was that the distribution would occur in mid-November  
8 and that I should consider a 12-month stay period from in  
9 November. After the deposition that you conducted on Friday, I  
10 believed that it was appropriate to adjust my declaration or  
11 adjust my opinion on the size of a supersedeas bond on that --  
12 for that particular scenario because I believe it was an  
13 incorrect assumption that I was provided.

14 And so Exhibit B-1 reflects that correction, and it's  
15 my view that based upon a -- the fact that there is a two-month  
16 period for which a distribution cannot be made during the 12-  
17 month period, if 12 months is the right amount of time, that  
18 the calculation should be adjusted for that. And the  
19 calculation I've shown on Exhibit 1 results in a \$15.2 million  
20 bond amount to take into account that period of time.

21 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay.

22 THE COURT: Pause before you ask him the next  
23 question --

24 MR. WEISFELNER: Yes.

25 THE COURT: -- Mr. Weisfelner.



1 Folks, under Rule 614 of the Federal Rules of  
2 Evidence, I have the right to question. Most of my questions  
3 are going to be at the end, but sometimes it helps to ask  
4 questions as we go along so I keep up with the testimony. I'm  
5 going to remind you all that you have the right to object to my  
6 questions either way. And for the questioning that I might ask  
7 at the end, you have the right to ask follow-up questions that  
8 flow from mine.

9 Did you just mean to tell Mr. Weisfelner and the rest  
10 of the people in the courtroom that the reason for changing the  
11 12-month duration of your computation to ten wasn't a change in  
12 the estimate of how long it would take to get distributions out  
13 the door if there were a stay after an appeal, but simply  
14 because mid-November is two months from now rather than now?

15 THE WITNESS: It's the best estimate, yes, two months  
16 from now rather than now.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Continue, please, Mr. Weisfelner.  
18 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

19 Q You're aware, are you not, that parties were directed by  
20 Judge Furman to seek to expedite the appeal?

21 A I'm aware of that, yes.

22 Q And sitting here today, you don't know the length of time  
23 the parties believe will be necessary to fully brief the  
24 appeal, do you?

25 A That's not an area that I have specific knowledge of,

1 correct.

2 Q Sitting here today, you're not aware of the fact that our  
3 clients have suggested that the other parties of the appeal can  
4 and should be fully briefed within 90 days of today?

5 A Correct.

6 Q And last point on the timing, your 12-month assumption --  
7 or now 10 months since we've got 10 months to wait before  
8 distribution in any event, your assumption assumes that  
9 unitholders will be able to invest their entire distribution,  
10 absent a stay, on the same day that they receive the  
11 distribution, correct?

12 A It's not a fair way to reflect my assumption.

13 Q Well, do your calculations assume that an investor will  
14 invest the entirety of its distribution on the day it receives  
15 it, yes or no?

16 A No.

17 Q What does it assume, by way of timing of investment of  
18 distribution?

19 A It assumes that the funds are available immediately in  
20 mid-November to the investors to invest. They may choose to  
21 invest immediately or they may choose to time their investments  
22 when it suits them. The funds would be under their -- at their  
23 discretion to be used as they see fit. And some investors may  
24 not choose to invest that money straightaway.

25 Q Okay. If one were to compare those to investors, one that



1 chooses to invest right away and one that chooses to invest  
2 over a period of time, if we're only talking about a single  
3 investor to protect, would your expert opinion as to the amount  
4 of supersedeas bond be the same for either investor?

5 A My calculation of a supersedeas bond is based upon trying  
6 to seek an estimate of what the overall returns would be for  
7 the different investor classes, and it takes into account the  
8 timing of an investor's returns. So, for example, an investor  
9 in fixed income. When I looked at the best index I have for  
10 that investor, it allows for whether that investor is going to  
11 invest it immediately on day one or investor is going to wait  
12 and determine to invest at a later point in time.

13 Q Okay. I'm --

14 A And the index --

15 Q -- I'm really confused. Let me interrupt you.

16 A Well, I haven't finished.

17 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection, Your Honor. Mr. --

18 THE COURT: Well, if your objection is to not letting  
19 him finish, that objection is sustained.

20 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: If it's to the original question, it's  
22 too late.

23 MR. OFFENHARTZ: It was to the interruption, Your  
24 Honor.

25 THE COURT: You may answer the remainder of what you



1 were saying.

2 THE WITNESS: What I was -- I think I was trying to  
3 say was that when I'm trying to estimate the returns that an  
4 investor would gain and I'm looking at an index as a proxy for  
5 that, it takes into account the investor class. Some investors  
6 may invest immediately and some investors may defer, but the  
7 overall index takes that into account.

8 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

9 Q Are you finished?

10 A I'm finished. Thank you.

11 Q Okay. But for an individual investor, you would agree,  
12 would you not, that the return they're going to realize is a  
13 function of when they invest, correct?

14 A I would agree, yes.

15 Q But your analysis doesn't distinguish, does it, between an  
16 investor that invests on the day it receives its cash versus an  
17 investor who doesn't invest their cash on the day they receive  
18 it. Isn't that correct?

19 A No. I would say my analysis takes it into account, but it  
20 doesn't need to distinguish.

21 Q In your experience, does a reasonably prudent investor  
22 make its investment decisions on the same day it gets funds  
23 available for investment?

24 A A reasonably prudent investor will usually have an  
25 investment strategy, so he wouldn't necessarily do it on the



1 same day, correct.

2 Q And in your experience, does the amount of time it takes  
3 for a reasonably prudent investor to make its investment  
4 decisions change with reference to the volatility of the  
5 markets in which it typically invests?

6 A It could change. It depends on the circumstances.

7 Q Okay. I want to now focus on the projected trust rate of  
8 return that you've utilized. That's the 12 bps or 0.12 percent  
9 return. You assumed that number, isn't that correct, for  
10 purposes of your analysis?

11 A Yes. I assumed that the trust rate of return for this  
12 analysis would be 0.12 percent, yes.

13 Q And you made that assumption based on being told that the  
14 trust cash was being invested in a mix of short-term  
15 treasuries, correct?

16 A It was based upon being told that, yes.

17 Q Okay. But you're aware, are you not, that there are  
18 other, quote, "permitted investments" that the trust can invest  
19 in, aren't you?

20 A I'm aware that the permitted investment definition that  
21 the trust has to adhere to includes other investments, in  
22 addition to the investments I assumed would be -- it would be  
23 invested -- the funds would be invested in during the stay  
24 period.

25 Q And, in fact, you're aware that the trust can invest in

1 permitted investments that have higher rates of return than the  
2 0.12 percent you assumed for purposes of your calculation,  
3 correct?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Indeed, during your deposition, we identified other  
6 permitted investments, as that term is defined in the GUC Trust  
7 agreement, that would have returned approximately three or ten  
8 times the amount you assumed for your calculations, correct?

9 A Yes. The investment -- the projected rate of return for  
10 the trust of 0.12 percent is a very small rate of return, so  
11 looking at some of the other permitted investments that could  
12 be available to the trust if it was able to invest in this  
13 period at that level could easily be bigger than this number,  
14 yes.

15 Q And, in fact, we looked at examples that were three to ten  
16 times bigger than the number you chose to use.

17 A When you're using 0.12 percent and do multiples, it can  
18 easily get what appears to be high multiples of that number,  
19 yes.

20 Q Let's try my question one more time. During your  
21 deposition, you, in fact, identified permitted investments that  
22 would return ten times the assumed rate of return that you used  
23 in your calculation, yes or no?

24 A Yes.

25 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Object to the --

1 THE COURT: If that was supposed to be an objection,  
2 it's overruled. Try to make your objections timely.

3 When you see Mr. Offencrantz [sic] getting up, why  
4 don't you pause and see if he has something that might affect  
5 whether I want the question to be answered or not.

6 THE WITNESS: Sure.

7 THE COURT: Have you testified as a witness before?

8 THE WITNESS: I have, yes.

9 THE COURT: Okay. So proceed. Go ahead.

10 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you.

12 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

13 Q I want to focus now on the weighted average protection  
14 rate of return, the 12.96 number. That's a number that you  
15 calculated, right? It wasn't an assumption that you were  
16 given?

17 A It's a number that I calculated, yes.

18 Q Okay. So unlike the 135 million, that's a number you  
19 assumed, correct?

20 A The 135 --

21 Q The 135 is the number you assumed?

22 A Correct.

23 Q The 0.12-percent rate of return for the trust is something  
24 that you assumed, correct?

25 A Correct.



1 Q The timing of distribution was something that you assumed,  
2 correct?

3 A Yes, the timing --

4 Q So --

5 A I was provided with that assumption, yes.

6 Q And that reflects your judgment as to the protection rate  
7 of return to use for each investor class, correct?

8 A When you say that reflects my judgment --

9 Q The weighted average --

10 A Yes.

11 Q -- protection rate.

12 A Yes, that's correct.

13 Q Okay. And by the way, the 47 percent you used for the  
14 hedge fund investor, I think we've already established that  
15 figure came from information supplied regarding Akin's clients  
16 in this matter, correct?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q The other numbers that you assumed, either in B-1 or D,  
19 you assumed taking the other 53 percent and, in effect, even  
20 re-dividing them among equity investors, fixed income investors  
21 and money market investors, correct?

22 A For --

23 Q For the B-1 analysis.

24 A For my analysis in -- on this issue, I had to make an  
25 assumption because the information was not known, and I made



1 this assumption and I made other assumptions to look at  
2 different scenarios, and this is one scenario.

3 Q And let me see if I can rephrase what you just said, and  
4 tell me if you agree or disagree. In effect, what you did was  
5 you sensitized your ultimate number by changing the percentage  
6 of unitholders figures to reflect different levels of  
7 investments by different type of investors, correct?

8 A That's correct.

9 Q Okay. Now, I want you to see if you can't get in front of  
10 you Exhibit C, and then in addition, the new Exhibit C-1. Do  
11 you have those two charts in front of you? Are you there, sir?

12 A Yes.

13 Q You have --

14 A I am now.

15 Q -- two charts in front of you, okay. And I just want to  
16 sort of level set and, for the Court's benefit, describe  
17 Exhibit C. And just so I make sure, you've taken the four  
18 categories of hypothetical investors, and for each, you've  
19 selected an index, and then you show annual rates of return for  
20 each index for the ten years from 2005 through 2014, correct?

21 A On Exhibit C, yes, that's correct.

22 Q And then, in the next set of columns, you show the top  
23 three returns for each index, first, second and third highest  
24 rate of return. Is that what you did?

25 A Yes.

1 Q And you drew a box around the third highest rate of return  
2 because, in effect, those were the returns that you chose to  
3 utilize for purposes of calculating the protection rate and,  
4 therefore, your estimate for what the supersedeas bond ought to  
5 be, correct?

6 A That's correct, yes.

7 Q And the bottom line is -- when I say "bottom line," going  
8 back to the right-hand column, you have an average line. Do  
9 you see that? And running across it, it has averages for the  
10 rates of return for each year for each asset class, right?

11 A It does, yes.

12 Q So that, for example, back in 2005, the average annual  
13 rate of return across the four indexes that you used was 4.6  
14 percent, correct?

15 A Yes, I believe that's a simple average of the four  
16 different asset classes.

17 Q Okay. Now --

18 THE COURT: Pause, Mr. Weisfelner.

19 MR. WEISFELNER: Sure.

20 THE COURT: I don't see the 4.6 when I look at the  
21 averages of the four asset classes. I see either 647 or 584.  
22 What am I reading wrong?

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, you're focused on the  
24 mean column.

25 THE COURT: Isn't that an average?



1 MR. WEISFELNER: It is, but it's not the number we  
2 were just referring to. We were referring back to the left-  
3 hand columns, below -- in the heading of "asset class," below  
4 Money Market U.S. Treasury, there's the word "average."

5 THE COURT: I see. Okay.

6 MR. WEISFELNER: And there, the witness has told us  
7 that the number 4.60 represents the straight average of the  
8 four numbers reflected right above it.

9 THE COURT: For the year 2005.

10 MR. WEISFELNER: For the year 2005, correct.

11 THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm with you.

12 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

13 Q Jumping now to Your Honor's focus, which was the mean for  
14 '05 through '14 as reflected in C-1, that's a straight average  
15 of all ten years, correct?

16 A So I clarify, which number are you focusing on? The six  
17 point --

18 Q I'm now looking at the mean, '05 through '14.

19 A Are you looking -- the whole column?

20 Q Yeah.

21 A The whole -- yeah, the whole -- I just want to make sure  
22 that you're focusing on the column, not the number.

23 Q Let's do it one row at a time. So if I see a number of  
24 9.49 percent under the mean column for the S&P 500 Index, that  
25 represents the average annual returns over the past 10 years

1 for that index, correct?

2 A Correct.

3 Q And then if I go down to the very bottom of that column so  
4 that the average under mean is 6.47 percent, that serves the  
5 simple average of those four mean averages, correct?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q Okay. And just so we get all of our definitions done at  
8 one time, let's look at trend mean. Do I understand that one  
9 calculates the trend mean by looking at the ten years' worth of  
10 returns, throwing out the high, throwing out the low, and then  
11 averaging the eight remaining numbers?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q Okay. And then fundamentally, just so that I understand  
14 it, in calculating what the right number is to use when trying  
15 to determine the rate of return that would be realized by an  
16 equity investor using the S&P 500 Index, it's your expert  
17 opinion that rather than use the simple average over the last  
18 ten years, which would be 9.49 percent, it's more predictive of  
19 the rate of return to go to the year 2012 because it reflects  
20 the third best year in the last ten years, yes or no?

21 A It -- the rates of return that I've chosen is more  
22 predictive of what would protect investors, and for reasons I  
23 can get into if you'd like, the -- and I covered it in my  
24 declaration and in the deposition -- the -- my approach results  
25 in 15.99 percent, which happens to be the performance of the



1 S&P in 2012.

2 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I'm going to move to  
3 strike. I asked the witness whether his selection of the  
4 return for calendar year '12 was more reflective of the likely  
5 rate of return for an equity investor than using the mean  
6 return over the last ten years, and he told us something about  
7 protected. I asked for --

8 THE COURT: Granted. Repeat your question.

9 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

10 Q Is it your expert testimony, sir, that utilizing 2002  
11 [sic] returns is more predictive of the rate of return that a  
12 hypothetical investor in the S&P 500 Index would realize and  
13 more reflective than the mean of the last ten years?

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

15 THE COURT: That's compound.

16 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

17 THE COURT: You can ask each of those individually,  
18 but one at a time.

19 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay.

20 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

21 Q As between utilizing the 2012 rate and utilizing the mean  
22 over the last ten years, which, in your expert opinion, is more  
23 reflective of the likely rate of return for a typical investor  
24 in the S&P 500 Index?

25 A The likely rate of return more likely to happen would be



1 best reflected by the mean for the last ten years rather than  
2 just that one year you selected, I agree.

3 Q Okay. But you selected the 2012 year because you thought  
4 it would be more protective, correct?

5 A That's correct. I wanted to -- that's why I wanted to  
6 clarify. I wasn't --

7 Q We'll get into -- or someone might very well get into with  
8 you what you mean by more protective.

9 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, if I may, it would be  
10 fair for the witness to have an opportunity to finish his  
11 answers. Mr. Weisfelner's free to move to strike.

12 THE COURT: You're talking about two separate things,  
13 Mr. Offencrantz [sic]. One is finishing an answer when it's  
14 responsive to the question that was asked, and the next thing  
15 is saying things that are traditionally stated on redirect. I  
16 listen to the questions and listen for your objections to  
17 consider whether the questions are misleading or unfair. Once  
18 they pass that threshold, the witness answers that question,  
19 but is allowed to give a complete answer. Those are the ground  
20 rules upon which I rule on evidentiary things.

21 Mr. Weisfelner's last question was fair. It was a  
22 question that I expected you'd follow up on redirect.

23 MR. OFFENHARTZ: And I will.

24 THE COURT: But the witness can appropriately be held  
25 to answering only Mr. Weisfelner's question. That's the ground

1 rules upon which I'm running this trial. Now, I think the  
2 question was relatively modest in asking for an answer, so  
3 beyond that, it's redirect territory.

4 So ask your next question, Mr. Weisfelner.

5 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

7 Q Moving down to fixed income, which is supposed to capture  
8 the hypothetical high grade bond investor, correct?

9 A That's correct.

10 Q And in order to get information for the hypothetical high  
11 grade bond investor, you chose to utilize the Bank of America  
12 Merrill Lynch U.S. High Grade Master Index, correct?

13 A I did, yes.

14 Q And again, you've reflected the annual rates of return for  
15 each year from 2005 to 2014, correct?

16 A Correct.

17 THE COURT: Forgive me, Mr. Weisfelner. I have to  
18 interrupt again.

19 Do you understand, Mr. Scruton, High Grade Master  
20 Index to be high grade in the sense of high level of repayment  
21 assurance, like AA or higher, or is that a high yield, which  
22 would mean low-grade investments which tends to generate higher  
23 yields?

24 THE WITNESS: I intend it to be, and I believe it is,  
25 the former. It's investment-grade, which is AAA or higher.



1 THE COURT: AAA or higher?

2 THE WITNESS: Typically, I believe, yes.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

5 Q Now, in order for you to calculate your protection rate of  
6 return, you chose to utilize the third-highest annual rate of  
7 return for that particular index, which would take us to the  
8 year 2010, correct?

9 A Could I just hold and retract my last statement? I meant  
10 to say BBB or higher. It was a misstatement.

11 THE COURT: Well, that's a pretty big difference.

12 THE WITNESS: No, it is, and I apologize. Investment  
13 grade is typically BBB or higher. I misspoke.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

16 Q Okay. So again, getting back to my question, the rate of  
17 return that you chose to utilize for purposes of calculating  
18 what you refer to as the protection rate of return turns out to  
19 be the year 2010. Is that correct?

20 A Correct.

21 Q Now, notwithstanding the fact that you used 9.52 percent,  
22 as between that figure and the 5.74 figure, which represents  
23 the average rate of return over the last ten years, which is  
24 more predictive of the likely return on investment for the  
25 hypothetical investor that chose to represent -- chose to



1 invest in high grade bonds?

2 A The one that's more predictive or likely is using the mean  
3 rather than the third highest, correct.

4 Q And you rejected the mean and chose the third highest,  
5 which happens to be calendar year 2010, because what you were  
6 solving for was a protection rate of return, correct?

7 A There's a long description as to why I did it, but that's  
8 one of the elements, yes, protective rate of return.

9 Q And just to try and get through the balance of this as  
10 quickly as we can, for the prototypical hedge fund investor, an  
11 event-driven investor, you chose to utilize the Credit Suisse  
12 Event-Driven Multi-Strategy Hedge Fund Index, correct?

13 A Correct.

14 Q And the average return over the last ten years was some  
15 7.31 percent? Is that correct?

16 A 7.31 percent, you said?

17 Q Yes.

18 A Yes, I found that, yes.

19 Q Okay. And you didn't utilize that number for purposes of  
20 your protection rate calculations, did you?

21 A That's correct, yes.

22 Q Instead, you went all the way back to 2006 in order to  
23 select the third-highest return, correct?

24 A I chose the third-highest return, which was 2006.

25 Q And you did that because rather than calculate a rate of

1 return, you're calculating a protection rate, correct?

2 A Again, there's a long description as to why, but that's  
3 one element.

4 Q Okay. And then again, if I were to ask you those same  
5 questions with regard to the money market investor and the  
6 ten-year index that you used, rather than use the 3.3 percent,  
7 you chose to utilize a rate of return that takes us all the way  
8 back to 2005, right?

9 A That's correct.

10 Q And you did that not because you thought 2005 returns were  
11 more reflective of the likely rate of return, you're -- isn't  
12 that right?

13 A It was not because it was the more likely rate of return,  
14 that's correct.

15 Q Okay. Rather, you chose it because you believe it gives  
16 us the right protection rate of return, correct?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q Okay. By the way, during your deposition, you told us  
19 that you rejected using the straight average, in other words,  
20 the mean figures, as opposed to using the different rates of  
21 return that would take us from 2005, 2006, 2010, 2012,  
22 depending on the index. You rejected using the mean because it  
23 was just as likely that the return on investments would be  
24 lower than the mean figure would ultimately suggest. Isn't  
25 that right?

1 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection. Mischaracterization.

2 THE COURT: Overruled.

3 THE WITNESS: I testified that one of the elements  
4 that's a problem using the mean figure when you're seeking to  
5 calculate a rate of return that would adequately protect the  
6 unitholders here if they didn't have the funds distributed to  
7 them, the mean would be limited because if the bond was set at  
8 the mean level, there would be an equal chance that the actual  
9 harm that they suffered, the actual return that they would  
10 otherwise get would be higher, the equal chance would be lower.  
11 See, on any 50 percent of the occasions, would the bond be  
12 sufficient to cover the actual harm which is measured later  
13 that the unitholders would suffer, and so therefore, in my  
14 view, it would be insufficiently protective because half the  
15 time, you'd be wrong, you'd have not enough protection for the  
16 holders.

17 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

18 Q But am I to assume, therefore, that half the time, you'd  
19 be overcompensating the holders? Because, in fact, their  
20 returns would be less than what the mean would predict. Isn't  
21 that right?

22 A I wouldn't say overcompensation. I think that's the wrong  
23 characterization. I think they would be adequately protected  
24 half the time, yes, but recognizing that this was a bond that  
25 has to be put up and then only used in the event that the harm



1 is actually up to that level. If the holders happen to not  
2 suffer that harm because they'd lost money in a period of time,  
3 the bond would be returned, so they wouldn't be  
4 overcompensated.

5 Q But from the perspective of the person posting the bond,  
6 surely you acknowledge that the size of the bond that you're  
7 required to post, whether ultimately the bond is drawn upon or  
8 not, has a financial consequence to the individual posting the  
9 bond. You recognize that, don't you?

10 A I totally recognize that, yes.

11 Q You didn't take that into account in distinguishing  
12 between what's the likely rate of return versus what you  
13 computed as being the protection rate, did you?

14 A Absolutely. I calculated a protection rate of return that  
15 was a conservative estimate of the high end of the range. If  
16 I'd have -- I could have been much more aggressive in that  
17 calculation, and that would have been punitive, I believe, to  
18 the party putting the bond up.

19 Q And when you say you could have been a lot more  
20 aggressive, you mean you could have taken a look at ten years'  
21 worth of returns and instead of arbitrarily selecting the third  
22 highest, you could have selected the first highest. Is that  
23 what you mean by being conservative?

24 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

25 THE COURT: Overruled.

1 THE WITNESS: I could have been more aggressive in a  
2 number of areas. I would have --

3 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

4 Q Other than selecting a --

5 THE COURT: No, let him finish.

6 MR. WEISFELNER: Sorry. Sorry.

7 THE COURT: Let him finish.

8 MR. WEISFELNER: You're right. Sorry. Go ahead,  
9 sir.

10 THE COURT: I know I'm right, but it's not your role  
11 to tell me that, Mr. Weisfelner.

12 MR. WEISFELNER: You're right.

13 THE COURT: Go ahead.

14 THE WITNESS: The example that you cited, I believe,  
15 would be incredibly aggressive. I could have also chosen the  
16 second highest, but I chose the third highest for various  
17 reasons.

18 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

19 Q Okay. But when we're talking about elements of  
20 aggressiveness, other than switching from the third-highest  
21 rate of return, in what other ways could you have been any more  
22 aggressive other than selecting the second highest or the first  
23 highest?

24 A There are multiple I can give you. First of all, I did  
25 not -- irrespective of the data in front of us on Exhibit C, I



1 did not make an adjustment for what we discussed previously,  
2 the two-percent fees that a hedge fund would -- I didn't make  
3 an adjustment for that in these numbers. And then, at separate  
4 parts of the calculation in arriving at the value of lost  
5 opportunity costs, I also made what I believe to be very  
6 conservative assumptions regarding the population of  
7 unitholders. And I can get into those issues, as well, but in  
8 those areas, I was very conservative.

9 Q Yeah, I'm afraid that either I misspoke or you  
10 misunderstood. What I was asking was conservatism as it  
11 related to the calculations and decisions that you made that  
12 are reflected on Exhibit C as opposed to anywhere else in your  
13 analysis. In Exhibit C, you give us an array of annual  
14 returns, and then you selected the third highest. And I'm  
15 asking you, in terms of selecting which rate of return to  
16 utilize, how could you have been any more aggressive, except  
17 for having selected the second or first-highest return? Was  
18 there any other way for you to be more aggressive on Exhibit C?

19 A Sure.

20 Q Tell us how.

21 A I think I've already testified just a minute ago regarding  
22 the two-percent adjustment I could have made with respect to  
23 hedge funds. That would have been an adjustment. And there's  
24 another way, you know, just on Exhibit C. For example, if you  
25 look at the final column, the final column represents the mean

1 results plus one standard deviation from the mean, and I  
2 considered this as an approach, as well. And if you look at  
3 the mean and one standard deviation higher than the mean, the  
4 average -- simple average is 16.36-percent return.

5 Now, that would be a measure that captures probably 85  
6 percent of the currencies, making some statistical assumptions  
7 regarding population. I could have used that. I decided to  
8 just use that as a gut check to determine that my calculation  
9 of using the third highest was well within that one standard  
10 deviation from the mean, and I went with, in my judgment, the  
11 third highest as opposed to this higher, more aggressive  
12 approach that you just -- that you asked me to identify.

13 Q Okay. So let's take those one at a time. You didn't  
14 build in the two percent figure, which had you done, would have  
15 shown a more aggressive and higher protection rate, correct?

16 A Correct.

17 Q Is it still your testimony that utilizing that two percent  
18 would be inappropriate?

19 A In my calculation I did not include it, because I thought  
20 that there would be a question as to whether or not that could  
21 be assumed in the index. So I decided, for conservatism, not  
22 to include it. But I believe that it is something you well  
23 could include in a calculation if you were going to be more  
24 aggressive.

25 Q But you chose not to, in an effort not to be overly



1 aggressive. Is that correct?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q Now in looking at Exhibit C, the cutoff year that you used  
4 was 2014, correct?

5 A Correct.

6 Q Now compare Exhibit C-1. C-1 now has year-to-date figures  
7 for 2015, doesn't it?

8 A It does.

9 Q And in fact, is it fair to say that you performed those  
10 calculations and extended the index based in part on some of  
11 the issues that were raised during your Friday deposition?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q Okay. Now you originally chose not to use year-to-date  
14 figures because for most of those indexes, with the exception  
15 of the money market ten-year rate, all of those numbers would  
16 have demonstrated negative figures year-to-date.

17 A That's not correct.

18 Q Well, including them now, are you suggesting that in order  
19 to adequately predict a rate of return as opposed to a  
20 protection rate, utilizing year-to-date figures for 2015 is, in  
21 fact, appropriate?

22 A No, I believe and I can explain why it is I --

23 Q I was just sort of asking you yes or no. Do you believe  
24 that including year-to-date figures, in estimating what a  
25 reasonable rate of return would be, is appropriate, yes or no?



1 A I think it's a matter of judgment. And I believe both my  
2 original calculations and approach I used, excluding 2015, has  
3 some benefits and has some appropriateness to it and reasons  
4 for it. And I believe the subsequent analysis could be argued  
5 to be appropriate as well. And each has advantages and each  
6 has disadvantages. I wanted to include them for completeness,  
7 because I don't believe that any one approach is better or  
8 worse necessarily.

9 Q Well, but I need to sort of try and wrap my mind around  
10 this. You were first approached to prepare your declaration  
11 some time in late August or early September of this year,  
12 correct?

13 A Correct.

14 Q So the time frame for your work effort is about three or  
15 four weeks, correct?

16 A Correct.

17 Q And by the way, just so that the record is clear, you work  
18 for FTI?

19 A I do.

20 Q And everything else about your CV that was attached as  
21 Exhibit A is accurate, correct?

22 A I believe so, yes.

23 Q And you've been with FTI for approximately nine years,  
24 right?

25 A Yes.

1 Q In the -- I'm going to forget the exact name, but it's the  
2 Corporate Finance and Restructuring Group?

3 A That's correct.

4 Q Okay. And you know that FTI was the financial advisor to  
5 the official creditors committee during the pendency of the  
6 General Motors Chapter 11 case, correct?

7 A I did, yes.

8 Q But you didn't work on that project while at FTI, did you?

9 A That's correct.

10 Q And subsequently FTI became the monitor for the GUC Trust,  
11 correct?

12 A Yes, they did.

13 Q And in that capacity as the monitor, FTI oversees the  
14 operations of the GUC Trust administrator, correct?

15 A That's right. Yes.

16 Q Okay. But you had no role in FTI's performance of any of  
17 its duties as monitor for the GUC Trust, correct?

18 A That's correct.

19 Q Your sole involvement in this case was in connection with  
20 the preparation of the declaration, your deposition, and  
21 today's testimony, right?

22 A That's correct. Yes.

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Bear with me one second, please,  
24 Your Honor?

25 THE COURT: Sure.

1 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

2 Q And do you remember the date on which your declaration was  
3 submitted to the Court?

4 A I don't recall the date, but I believe it was last  
5 Thursday, whichever day that is.

6 Q When you submitted the original declaration to the Court,  
7 with the original Exhibit C, which reflected a cutoff of the  
8 index returns as of 2014, what, if anything, were you  
9 representing to the Court and the parties as to the  
10 reasonableness of looking at year-to-date figures for 2015?

11 A I'm trying to understand your question, representing as to  
12 the reasonableness. I think as I testified in my deposition, I  
13 can explain that -- I did explain that I was looking to seek as  
14 many data points as I could get regarding the annual or 12-  
15 month period performance of certain indices. And because we  
16 don't have a full year, 2015, I did not include that data in my  
17 analysis.

18 Q Let me ask you this question. If you take a look at the  
19 mean calculations in Exhibit C-1, and you compare them to the  
20 mean calculations in Exhibit C, all the numbers on C-1 are  
21 lower than the numbers -- I'm sorry, all the numbers on C-1 are  
22 lower than the numbers reflected on Exhibit C. Is that  
23 correct?

24 A That's correct.

25 Q Isn't that why you chose not to use year-to-date 2015

1 figures in your original declaration?

2 A Not at all. I was not affected in any of my analysis by  
3 trying to keep, to get, or show a level or highest level of  
4 value of the returns, and therefore the bond. I was just  
5 trying to get what I believe to be the best estimate in all  
6 cases. And just because 2015 was lower than the average so  
7 that it reduces the mean was not a factor in my assessment. It  
8 was purely a factor -- what was driving my decision to exclude  
9 2015, and I testified to this previously, before I subsequently  
10 included it on Exhibit C-1, what was driving it was to try and  
11 get the most representative data that would allow me to best  
12 predict the protection needed. And I was looking for annual  
13 rates of return. And because we don't have a full year of  
14 2012, that's why I excluded it.

15 Q And point of fact, whether you include 2015 or you exclude  
16 2015, the benchmarks you selected for money market, hedge fund,  
17 fixed income and large cap equities didn't change a wit, did  
18 they?

19 A So what didn't change between what period and what period?  
20 I missed the start of the question, sorry.

21 Q In other words, notwithstanding the fact that Exhibit C-1  
22 currently reflects year-to-date figures for 2015, and  
23 notwithstanding the fact that the mean average has dropped, you  
24 continue to utilize the exact same returns in C-1 that you used  
25 in C, correct?

1 A Yes. My calculation of protection rates return is the  
2 same, correct.

3 Q Hasn't changed, notwithstanding the fact that we're now  
4 taking into account year-to-date figures for 2015?

5 A That's correct.

6 Q Okay. I want to show you an exhibit, and ask if you can  
7 identify it.

8 MR. WEISFELNER: I was going to have it marked as  
9 Plaintiff's Exhibit I guess it would be B. May I approach?

10 THE COURT: Yes. Did you say B, "bravo"?

11 MR. WEISFELNER: B as in "bravo." Yes, sir.

12 (Counsel confer)

13 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, may I approach the  
14 witness and provide --

15 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

16 MR. OFFENHARTZ: -- him some water?

17 (Counsel confer)

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

19 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

20 Q You've been handed what's been marked as Exhibit B.

21 A Yes, I have.

22 Q Okay. Do you recognize this document? Can you tell us  
23 what it is?

24 A I've not seen this document before.

25 Q No, I know. I'm just asking if you know what it is.



1 A I'm reading it to try and familiarize myself with what it  
2 might be.

3 Q Have you ever used Morningstar in your almost 18 year  
4 career?

5 A Not myself personally, no.

6 Q Okay. Do you have any reason to believe that this is not  
7 a chart that was generated through the Morningstar service  
8 through the 18th of this month? Do you see where it says  
9 "total returns, data through 9/18/15"?

10 A I see where it says that, yes.

11 Q Okay. And my question is, do you have a reason to believe  
12 that this is not information that was culled from the  
13 Morningstar service as of Friday of this week?

14 A I don't have any reason to believe either way. I'm  
15 looking at the data and I'm trying to digest it.

16 Q Okay. Do you see where it says "trailing total return"?

17 A I see that, yes.

18 Q And this is for the S&P 500 Index?

19 A It looks as that's what it's doing, yes.

20 Q Okay.

21 A Or showing so.

22 Q And do you see the figure for the ten-year average?

23 A I see a ten-year average, yes.

24 Q Okay. Okay. And that is 6.93 percent?

25 A I see 6.93 percent, correct.



1 Q Okay. Assuming that all the numbers on Exhibit B are  
2 accurate and, in fact, represent Morningstar's analysis of the  
3 S&P 500 Index total returns through Friday of this past week,  
4 are you able to explain to us why the ten-year average  
5 reflected in Morningstar at 6.93 percent is different than the  
6 mean you used for the ten-year average of 9.49 percent? Or,  
7 for that matter, the mean you used in your Exhibit C-1,  
8 reflecting year-to-date figures, which is at 8.29 percent.

9 A I've have to investigate and understand why that's the  
10 case. I can only, at this point, come up with possible  
11 reasons.

12 Q Well, just so the record is clear, sitting here today, you  
13 can't tell us why, assuming these Morningstar figures are  
14 accurate, you can't tell us why their calculated ten-year  
15 average is less than the average you set forth, either on  
16 Exhibit C or Exhibit C-1. Isn't that right?

17 A I can give you possible reasons. One that -- I'll give  
18 you one reason that's certainly a -- the reason for the  
19 difference.

20 Q Go ahead.

21 A The ten-year average, if this is the correct ten-year  
22 average, that looks back ten years from mid-September to mid-  
23 September 2005, then my calculations are not calculating that  
24 period of time. The Exhibit C is a period from January the 1st  
25 2005 to December the 31st 2014. And the mean that I reflect on



1 Exhibit C-1 is a period of January the 1st, 2005 through year-  
2 to-date 2015, which I'm -- my assumption is is 9/14. So again,  
3 it's a ten-years-plus-nine-months period of -- it's the mean  
4 for that. So that's -- so that will account for some of the  
5 difference.

6 Q Okay. Now let me ask you this question. Assuming that  
7 you're right, and that's what accounts for some, if not all, of  
8 the differences, which do you believe is more predictive of  
9 rates of return for a hypothetical investor, the mean of the  
10 ten years that you reflect in Exhibit C or the ten-year average  
11 as reflected in Morningstar? Which is more predictive of  
12 likely rates of return?

13 A Of the three measures that you mentioned, clearly taking  
14 into account ten-year-inside-current-year information, I would  
15 argue that what I've included in C-1 is more predictive,  
16 because it's -- looks at the average over a greater period of  
17 time. It's ten years plus nine months, looking at that  
18 average, as opposed to the other two methods which only look at  
19 the ten-year -- you know, a ten-year period.

20 Q And the difference between the ten-year period reflected  
21 in Morningstar and the ten year and nine months reflected in  
22 what you say is a better predictor, that being C-1, is I get a  
23 lot more of calendar year 2005 return information, right?

24 A Yes. I'm basing my comment just on the fact that we've  
25 got more information. I'd have to look at the data and make an

1 assessment, in more cases, to determine what's the best to use.  
2 And there is an element of judgment on it, but on an apples-to-  
3 apples basis, the more data you have, the better and that's  
4 why, of the three methods, just using that approach, Exhibit C-  
5 1 has got more detail included in it.

6 Q Now let me try it this way. For the hypothetical large  
7 cap investor who invests in the S&P 500 Index, which is more  
8 predictive of their likely rate of return, the ten-year average  
9 6.93 from Morningstar or the 15.99 percent you chose from  
10 calendar year 2012? Which is more predictive of their likely  
11 rate of return?

12 A More predictive of likely rate returning, comparing those  
13 two, I would use the ten-year average.

14 Q You would use 6.93 --

15 A Six --

16 Q -- as opposed to your chosen rate of 15.99, correct?

17 A That's correct. Yes.

18 Q And just so that we're all clear, you rejected the more  
19 likely rate in favor of 15.99 because you're looking for what's  
20 most protective in a conservative fashion. You could have  
21 gotten even more protective.

22 A Could I -- I believe I said more predictive of what's  
23 protective, that's why I think we're getting confused. I've  
24 been trying to answer the questions as --

25 Q Let me write that down.

1 A -- closely -- as clearly as I can.

2 Q More predictive of what's protective, so I don't forget  
3 it. Okay. Let me move on to the next item. I want to go to  
4 the money market investor. And for that investor, in order to  
5 predict what's more protective, you went to the return from ten  
6 years ago, 4.29 percent, correct?

7 A Again, I think you've rephrased my -- what was said. I --  
8 in simple terms, I'm trying to be as predictive as I can, of  
9 what's protective. And when I say "predictive," it's the most  
10 predictive, the best prediction I can come up with.

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, may I have this marked  
12 as Exhibit C?

13 THE COURT: Sure.

14 MR. WEISFELNER: And if I can approach Your Honor  
15 with a copy of what's being marked as Exhibit C?

16 THE COURT: You got a copy for Mr. Offen [sic],  
17 correct?

18 MR. WEISFELNER: I have a copy for --

19 THE COURT: And my clerks.

20 MR. WEISFELNER: -- and I even have one left for you.  
21 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

22 Q Have you been shown what's been pre-marked as Exhibit C?

23 A I have it now, yes.

24 Q Okay. Can you identify this document?

25 A It looks like a printout from the Treasury website.



1 Q Okay. Have you had opportunities to go to the Daily  
2 Treasury Yield Curve in the past?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Okay. I want to refer you to the Treasury numbers, next-  
5 to-the-last one, because I want to be as consistent as I can,  
6 the ones that were printed out for Friday. That being 9/18/15.  
7 Do you see that?

8 A Nine -- which date? It's always --

9 Q 9/18/15, the penultimate line.

10 A Yes, I see that.

11 Q Okay. And the ten-year average money market return as  
12 reflected on the Treasury web is what percentage, sir?

13 A This document, I'd have to study it, it looks as if it's  
14 looking at yield curve rates.

15 Q Uh-huh.

16 A I'm not sure that that's what you described it as, which I  
17 -- you asked me to look at that line ten year, which is -- you  
18 have -- I think you described it as returns. I don't believe  
19 it's necessarily the returns, it's the yield curve rates.

20 Q The yield curve rates? Okay. Well, let me ask you a  
21 question. You chose, in coming up with your protective rate,  
22 to go back to the annual rates of return for U.S. Treasuries  
23 back in 2005, correct?

24 A That's right.

25 Q And you used that figure rather than a straight average of

1 3.33 percent, correct, as reflected in Exhibit 1?

2 A In Exhibit C --

3 Q C. I'm sorry.

4 A -- it's 3.33 percent.

5 Q Right.

6 A Exhibit C-1 it's 3.22 percent.

7 Q And you rejected both of those numbers --

8 A Yeah.

9 Q -- in favor of the same 4.29 percent, correct?

10 A That's correct. Yes.

11 Q Did you have available to you information regarding  
12 Treasury yields before you set forth or concluded that 4.29  
13 percent from back in '05 was the right number to use?

14 A Yes. I have yield curve rates available to me, yes. This  
15 is --

16 Q Okay.

17 A Well, this is forward looking yield curves.

18 Q I understand that. By the way, forward looking, in terms  
19 of what we can anticipate the rate of returns to be, correct?

20 A It's a effective price of the treasury, based upon -- it's  
21 a calculation of what the assumed yield is, baked into the  
22 price --

23 Q Okay.

24 A -- or derived from the price.

25 Q Which do you think is more predictive of likely rates of



1 return for money market investors, the 4.29 percent you used or  
2 the 2.13 percent ten-year curve number reported as of last  
3 Friday? Which is more likely?

4 A Neither are very -- neither are good estimates of likely  
5 rates of return.

6 Q Okay. So your number is not a very good estimate of  
7 likely rates of return. Is that correct?

8 A I'm not trying to predict -- well, we have to use my  
9 number as I've described, I'm not trying to achieve the likely  
10 rate of return. The more like -- the better likely rate of  
11 return would be to use one of the mean type approaches.

12 Q All right. What should be the last exhibit I want to show  
13 you, I'm going to have marked as Exhibit D.

14 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, with your permission,  
15 I'd like to approach?

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 MR. WEISFELNER: (Indiscernible) this would be D.  
18 Your Honor, may I hand one up to you?

19 THE COURT: Yes.

20 MR. WEISFELNER: I have one for the clerks and one  
21 for my adversary.

22 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

23 Q Do you have Exhibit D available?

24 A I have it in front of me, yes.

25 Q And can you identify what it is?



1 A I don't know for sure.

2 Q What do you think it is?

3 A It looks like a printout of a Bloomberg or -- screen or  
4 something like that.

5 Q Okay. You've had occasion to use Bloomberg in the past,  
6 haven't you?

7 A Absolutely, yes.

8 Q So you'd have every reason to recognize this as a printout  
9 from a Bloomberg screen?

10 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

11 THE COURT: Sustained as formulated. Better ask it  
12 in nibbles, in what precisely, Mr. Weisfelner.

13 MR. WEISFELNER: Certainly.

14 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

15 Q Take a look, if you would, on the lower right-hand portion  
16 of the document. Do you recognize the Bloomberg copyright  
17 there?

18 A I do.

19 Q Okay. Do you have reason to believe that this is anything  
20 other than a printout of a Bloomberg screen, as of the end of  
21 this month?

22 A I have no reason to believe it's a printout other than a  
23 printout of Bloomberg, but it says as of 8/31/15, so last  
24 month.

25 Q I'm sorry. What month are we in?



1 A September.

2 Q As of the end of last month, correct?

3 A Yeah. You said this month. I want to make --

4 Q No, I meant as of the end of last month --

5 A Okay. Well, you said -- anyway.

6 Q -- of August. I apologize. Now, can you tell us what you  
7 understand the 119-month holding period to mean, as it  
8 reflected in the right side of the piece of paper.

9 THE COURT: Forgive me, Mr. Weisfelner, I don't see  
10 that.

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Certainly. Your Honor, under the  
12 currency, which is a drop-down screen, and this is reflected in  
13 U.S. dollars, immediately below the currency indication is the  
14 holding period reflected as 119 months.

15 THE COURT: I see the 119-month holding period now.

16 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay.

17 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

18 Q And Mr. Scruton, you'd agree with me, would you not, that  
19 ten years, at 12 months a year, would bring us up to 120  
20 months, correct?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q So this is reflecting annual returns for a month short of  
23 a ten-year period, correct?

24 A It would appear to, if that's what 119-month holding  
25 period represented, yes.



1 Q Okay. And by the way, the index that we are looking at is  
2 the same index that you selected for the prototypical hedge  
3 fund Event Driven. That being the Credit Suisse, pardon me,  
4 Event Driven Multi-Strategy Index, correct?

5 A It's, yes, the same title on the page, yes.

6 Q Okay. And by the way, when you performed your analysis,  
7 did you have opportunity to go on to Bloomberg to derive any  
8 numbers that Bloomberg may have reported with regard to the  
9 Credit Suisse Event Driven Multi-Strategy Index?

10 A Yeah, I had the opportunity. Certainly.

11 THE COURT: What is the answer?

12 THE WITNESS: Sorry. I had that opportunity,  
13 certainly. This is publicly available.

14 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

15 Q Okay. And did you, in fact, go on to Bloomberg in order  
16 to determine what the ten-year annual return was for that index  
17 over an approximate ten-year period? Yes or no? Did you look  
18 for that number?

19 A I don't believe -- one of my colleagues performed this  
20 exercise. I don't believe that they used Bloomberg to obtain  
21 the information, it was possible to get it from elsewhere.

22 Q Okay. But --

23 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I didn't understand that  
24 answer.

25 THE WITNESS: I believe it was possible to get the

1 return rates that I was looking for from other sources, other  
2 than Bloomberg.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

5 Q And I might -- I guess my question is, did you, in fact,  
6 in connection with the preparation of your declaration, have  
7 available to you the ten-year average return for the Credit  
8 Suisse Events Driven Multi-Strategy Index, yes or no?

9 A I believe I may have had -- I certainly was -- had  
10 available to me ten years annual performance for each of the  
11 indices, that's what I obtained. If that's -- is that -- that  
12 -- is that the question?

13 Q Well, let me move on to a better question, or at least a  
14 different question. I apologize. Sir, the Bloomberg Report  
15 shows the ten-year return at 5.8 percent. Is there a reason  
16 why your Exhibit C and C-1 reflect considerably higher returns  
17 for that same index?

18 A Again, I don't -- I would have to investigate, but I can  
19 -- I expect there to be at least one reason. One reason I  
20 think is similar to the reason I gave when we were looking at  
21 the S&P 500 Index, which is it's different periods of time that  
22 you're looking at.

23 Q And would I be correct in assuming that looking at the  
24 ten-year average and the range that's being asked for runs  
25 through 8/31/2015 -- strike that.

1 In your expert opinion, in trying to derive a likely rate  
2 of return for a prototypical hedge fund investor, which would  
3 be more predictive of likely rates of return, the 5.8 percent  
4 reflected in Exhibit D or the 16.38 percent figure reflected in  
5 your Exhibit C and C-1?

6 A The more likely rates of return would be reflected in a  
7 more -- in a mean or a ten-year average type calculation, which  
8 is -- Exhibit D therefore would be more predictive of the  
9 likely rate of return.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Weisfelner --

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Yes?

12 THE COURT: -- I have to interrupt.

13 When you did your affidavit, Mr. Scruton, were you  
14 focusing when you used the Credit Suisse Event Driven Multi-  
15 Strategy Hedge Fund Index, is that the index for the yields  
16 obtained by an investor who chooses to invest in a hedge fund  
17 or was it the yield return obtained by the hedge fund or hedge  
18 funds used in the index investing in something else, or was it  
19 a third possibility?

20 THE WITNESS: I was seeking to obtain a return -- an  
21 estimate or a proxy for the returns to be obtained by the hedge  
22 funds themselves.

23 THE COURT: So if, by way of example, California  
24 Retirement System decides to put some of its money into a hedge  
25 fund and then that hedge fund invests it, what you were talking

1 about is what the hedge fund gets, not what California  
2 Retirement System gets?

3 THE WITNESS: I was seeking to try and find a measure  
4 of what the hedge fund would get, yes.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

6 Mr. Weisfelner. Continue, please.

7 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

8 Q And by the way, the difference between what the hedge fund  
9 would realize and what the underlying investor in that hedge  
10 fund would realize, as reflected in His Honor's question, is  
11 reflected in the costs, in other words, the management fee the  
12 hypothetical investor would have to pay to the hedge fund  
13 itself, correct?

14 A That's correct.

15 Q And when you did your calculations, you -- when you look  
16 at the information that's reflected in your charts, we're  
17 looking at the return to the hedge fund before deduction for  
18 any management fee, correct?

19 A When I did -- in my charts the numbers reflect the returns  
20 net of those fees. I did not gross them up in the calculations  
21 of my return rates. And that's the point of conservatism that  
22 I made.

23 Q Because when you reflect the numbers, net of the fee,  
24 you're trying your best to demonstrate what the actual return  
25 to the underlying investor would be, correct?

1 A I think I would have had a basis, given the investors here  
2 are hedge funds, to gross up the index for the two percent, but  
3 because that included an eliminate of judgment that could be  
4 criticized as being aggressive, I determined that it would be  
5 conservative not to gross up. And I used the -- just used the  
6 index without adjustment, and that, arguably, is lower than the  
7 investments returns that a hedge fund could obtain.

8 Q But getting back again to this analysis, in your judgment,  
9 if one is trying to predict the likely rate of return for a  
10 typical hedge fund investor utilizing the Credit Suisse Index,  
11 one has a number of different choices of what assumed rate of  
12 return to use, correct?

13 A Yes.

14 Q For example, one could use the ten-year rate of return  
15 that's reported on Bloomberg for the period 8/31 of 5.8  
16 percent, right? One could use that?

17 A It does look low. I'd need to investigate why it is low,  
18 but if it is a correct assessment of the last ten years, it's a  
19 -- it is a rate that could be used as an estimate of the likely  
20 rate of return, which is different from my -- the protection  
21 rate that I've been calculating --

22 Q Right.

23 A -- just to be clear.

24 Q And by the way, your protection rate for the hedge fund  
25 investor is how many times higher than the ten-year rate of

1 return reflected in Exhibit D?

2 A Well, without using a calculating, but at 16.38 percent is  
3 the protection rate of return compared to the mean or the  
4 trending or the Exhibit D, which is more than two times each of  
5 those numbers.

6 Q Well, in fact 5.8 compared to 16.3, without getting out  
7 the calculator, is almost three times, isn't it?

8 A I don't believe they're apples-to-apples comparisons of  
9 data, but yes, it's mathematically three times, approximately.  
10 Less -- just less than, probably.

11 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I don't know what your  
12 preference is. I have about another hour to go, but I'm at a  
13 -- at least what I perceive to be a reasonable break point. I  
14 didn't know how long Your Honor was planning on going.

15 THE COURT: I -- we have a pretty important holiday  
16 to a lot of people tonight. I need to know what time people  
17 think we need to pack it in. I'm prepared to go without a  
18 lunch break, but I -- we need to have at least some break for  
19 the folks in the room. And I need to know whether, even if I  
20 were to do without the lunch break, we could be done today.  
21 I'm not sure if we could be done with the direct and redirect  
22 and so forth today before the time that you guys would tell me  
23 that you want to pack it in.

24 Can I just poll the folks on when they think we've  
25 got to done in some way, and then I'll figure out how to use

1 the time? What are we talking about four --

2 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor if I go --

3 THE COURT: -- four o'clock or is that too late?

4 MR. WEISFELNER: -- between four and 4:30 is my sort  
5 of maximum.

6 THE COURT: I see people nodding negatively. If they  
7 have to visit families and the like they may have to leave  
8 earlier.

9 MR. STEINBERG: Your Honor, according to my wife,  
10 6:15 is when the holiday really starts, which means that you  
11 can actually have a meal before you fast. You need to get home  
12 around five o'clock. I think you live in the suburbs, it does  
13 take a little while, especially because everybody's exiting. I  
14 actually think 3:30, 3:45 in the right time.

15 THE COURT: Is that the consensus or do people have  
16 different views? All right. You're talking about an extra  
17 hour, Mr. Weisfelner. And Mr. Offenheim [sic], what do you  
18 think?

19 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, it's Mr. Offenhartz.

20 THE COURT: I'm sorry.

21 MR. OFFENHARTZ: That's all right. I've been called  
22 far worse. Your Honor, I would imagine an hour would be my  
23 estimate. It could be less, it could be a little bit more.

24 THE COURT: Am I correct that you guys are going to  
25 eat a big meal tonight so you can eat a little one at lunch



1 time, or just have a snack?

2 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, I'm certainly prepared  
3 to have a very light lunch.

4 THE COURT: All right. Let's take ten minutes and  
5 then we'll see if we can get you finished up, Mr. Weisfelner  
6 and then see if Mr. Offenhartz can finish his redirect as well.  
7 Then we can at least finish the evidentiary phase today before  
8 we've got to break.

9 MR. WEISFELNER: Sure. Thank you, Judge.

10 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: All right. So we'll take ten minutes  
12 now. Let's resume at 20 of one on the clock there.

13 (Recess taken at 12:30 p.m.)

14 (Proceedings resume at 12:47 p.m.)

15 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

16 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

17 Q Mr. Scruton, at this point I'd like to compare and  
18 contrast Exhibit E to your original declaration and Exhibit E-1  
19 to your supplemental. Do you have those two documents in front  
20 of you, please?

21 A I do now, yes.

22 Q Say again?

23 A I do now, yes.

24 Q Okay. Then am I right that the only difference between  
25 these two documents has to do with the number of months of lost



1 opportunity costs?

2 A I believe that's correct, yes.

3 Q So that in Exhibit E-1, you've taken the range down to  
4 four months, and you've added a couple of intermediary ranges,  
5 including ten months, correct?

6 A That's correct, yes.

7 Q And you've now circled the ten-month set of numbers such  
8 that your conclusion is \$15.2 million, correct?

9 A Yes, based upon the ten-month calculation. Yes.

10 Q But in performing E-1 you still haven't changed the \$135  
11 million establish, have you?

12 A That remains the same, yes.

13 Q You haven't changed the projected trust rate of return, in  
14 other words what the trust is earning on its cash on hand,  
15 correct?

16 A Correct.

17 Q And you chose not to change that number, despite your  
18 testimony that you've seen rates of return for permitted  
19 investments that are as much as ten times higher, correct?

20 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection, Your Honor. Assumes --

21 THE COURT: Oh, I'll hear the speaking objection. Go  
22 ahead. Go ahead.

23 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, during the deposition  
24 Mr. Weisfelner provided the witness with a series of rates that  
25 technically speaking are or could be, perhaps, permitted

1 investments. But Mr. Weisfelner did not provide the witness or  
2 now the Court is the simple fact that in the witness's  
3 declaration he indicated that it was -- he was informed that  
4 there were certain investments the trust would not make,  
5 because of a concern of becoming an investment management  
6 company.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. OFFENHARTZ: This has something for argument.

9 THE COURT: That's a little more than I expected as  
10 an objection. You can get that out by redirect. Objection  
11 overruled.

12 Continue, Mr. Weisfelner.

13 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

14 Q You didn't make any change to the projected trust rate of  
15 returns in Exhibit 1, did you?

16 A Correct.

17 Q And that's notwithstanding the fact that during the course  
18 of your deposition, you testified that there were permitted  
19 investments that returned as much as ten times the .12 percent.  
20 Isn't that correct?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q Okay. Now -- and by the way, when we look at E-1, the  
23 heading to the chart used to say number of months, now it says  
24 "number of months of lost opportunity costs." Do you see that?

25 A That's correct.

1 Q But I think you told us that the projection return rate  
2 that you use is not your estimate of likely lost investment,  
3 but rather is your estimate of a reasonable protection rate.  
4 Isn't that what you said?

5 A I can't recall precisely, but it sounds the correct way to  
6 characterize it. It's a reasonable protection rate.

7 Q So to the extent that the chart says "lost opportunity  
8 costs" but it's calculated based on a protective rate, did you  
9 intend to be misleading or was it accidental?

10 THE COURT: Sustained.

11 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

12 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

13 Q Do you think a more accurate heading for E-1 would be  
14 number of months of protection required, as opposed to number  
15 of months of lost opportunity costs?

16 A No.

17 Q Okay. Let's turn to what I hope is the last exhibit, and  
18 that's Exhibit F. And before I get there, I want to ask a  
19 couple of foundation questions. You've been at FTI for a  
20 little over nine years, correct?

21 A Yeah, that's correct.

22 Q And today represents the first expert opinion you've ever  
23 given to any court anywhere while you've been at FTI, correct?

24 A That's correct.

25 Q In fact, in your entire career, you've been proffered as



1 an expert, I think what you told us was "less than six times,"  
2 correct?

3 A Correct.

4 Q And by definition, since that would have been before FTI,  
5 we're talking about some ten years ago was the last time you  
6 were proffered as an expert. Is that fair?

7 A That's fair.

8 Q And this is the first time in your entire professional  
9 career you've been proffered as an expert on lost opportunity  
10 costs, correct?

11 A Correct.

12 Q And the first time in our entire professional career  
13 you've ever testified regarding the appropriate protective rate  
14 of an interest. Isn't that correct?

15 A That's correct, yes.

16 Q When you began your analysis, you wanted to ID who the  
17 hedge funds were that Akin was representing. Is that correct?

18 A I thought it would be potentially helpful to my analysis  
19 to get as much information regarding the identity of the  
20 unitholder population. Yes, that's correct.

21 Q And ideally you wanted to know what they were going to do  
22 with the money once they got it, right?

23 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection. Mischaracterization.

24 THE COURT: Overruled.

25 BY MR. WEISFELNER:



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1 Q Did you want to know what the hedge fund represented by  
2 Akin would do with the money once they were given the  
3 opportunity to invest?

4 A I would have liked to get as much information, as I  
5 testified previously, as possible. More data is better than  
6 less data. I wasn't expecting to get that information, but I  
7 would have liked to have obtained information regarding the  
8 identity of the hedge funds that Akin Gump represents.

9 MR. WEISFELNER: Move to strike.

10 THE COURT: Overruled or denied.

11 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

12 Q Well, you would have felt that information regarding what  
13 the hedge funds rates of return on their investments over a  
14 one-, five- or ten-year period would have been relevant to your  
15 analysis. Isn't that right?

16 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection. Mischaracterization.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 THE WITNESS: Consistently would desire to get as  
19 much information as possible. If I had also had information  
20 from the Akin Gump hedge fund clients regarding their  
21 historical performance over a longer period of time, I could  
22 have used that information potentially as part of my analysis,  
23 yes.

24 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

25 Q Now you know the difference between information about



1 hedge funds and their investments fall into two general  
2 categories, what's publicly available and what's not publicly  
3 available. Is that a fair characterization?

4 A I think it's a fair characterization of all information.  
5 It's either one or the other.

6 Q And for example, the information that we garner from  
7 looking at the Credit Suisse or any other index falls into the  
8 category of publicly available information, correct?

9 A That's correct.

10 Q You did, in fact, try to obtain non-public information  
11 early on during your analysis, from the Akin Gump hedge funds,  
12 correct?

13 A I tried to obtain information through my counsel, right.

14 Q You went to your lawyers at Gibson Dunn and you asked them  
15 to obtain information regarding what the Akin Gump hedge funds  
16 had invested in and what their rates of return had been over  
17 different periods of time. Yes or no?

18 A I asked them whether they thought it would be possible to  
19 obtain such information.

20 Q So -- and ultimately you were informed that that  
21 information was not going to be made available to you, correct?

22 A Correct.

23 Q So let's categorize what you told us you don't know, that  
24 you thought might have otherwise been relevant. You don't know  
25 the rates of return for any of the individual hedge funds

1 represented by Akin Gump, do you?

2 A Correct.

3 Q You don't know them over a short term period, over a  
4 medium term period or over a long term period, right?

5 A Correct.

6 Q You don't even know what the rates of return are for the  
7 Akin Gump hedge funds on an aggregate basis, where the  
8 individual hedge funds wouldn't have to expose to the public  
9 information about their own rates of return, but only on an  
10 aggregate basis. You didn't get any of that aggregate  
11 information either, did you?

12 A Correct.

13 Q Sitting here today and you don't know when any of the Akin  
14 Gump hedge funds first acquired their GUC Trust units, do you?

15 A I don't. And it was totally not relevant to my analysis.

16 Q Okay. But you never asked when did they acquire their  
17 units?

18 A I didn't ask because it's not relevant.

19 Q And you never considered looking at trading volumes for  
20 the units?

21 A Correct. The same answer, because it's not relevant.

22 Q Okay. Putting aside, and so that we don't waste time  
23 about whether it was relevant to your analysis or not, I just  
24 want to know whether or not you ever obtained information about  
25 whether any of the Akin Gump hedge funds acquired their units

1 before or after the 2014 recall notice. Do you know?

2 A I don't know.

3 Q Okay. Let's now -- well, let me ask you this question. I  
4 think you told us that when you first got this assignment you  
5 looked or you had someone on your behalf look to see if there  
6 were any treaties or other authorities that would assist you in  
7 developing the methodologies for completing your computations.  
8 Do you recall that?

9 A Yes.

10 Q And I believe you told us that despite efforts to find  
11 anything, indeed, there was no treaties or other authorities  
12 that you could find that would support the methodology to be  
13 used.

14 A There was nothing specifically that I could use for this  
15 situation.

16 Q And nothing that would support your methodology of  
17 utilizing the third best return over a ten-year period,  
18 correct?

19 A That's correct.

20 Q And no authorities that told you to cut off 2015 negative  
21 numbers when you first performed your analysis, correct?

22 A That's correct.

23 Q And nothing that told you to ignore other permitted  
24 investments that would yield more than the return on  
25 investments that you assumed, correct?



1 A I'm not sure I follow that question.

2 Q Prior to your deposition, were you ever told to ignore  
3 other permitted investments that could yield a higher return,  
4 than the .12 percent that you assumed or were told to assume?

5 A I wasn't told to ignore anything. I was asked to assume  
6 certain things and one of the things was to assume, in respect  
7 of the trust, that it would invest similarly -- in a similar  
8 way that it currently was investing and that there were reasons  
9 why it could not invest in all of the array of permitted  
10 investments that were available under the trust and it would be  
11 able to -- for -- I should assume that it would only invest in  
12 similar securities that it currently was investing.

13 Q When did you first obtain knowledge about the trust's  
14 inability to invest in other permitted investments?

15 A I first obtained that knowledge as part of my -- writing  
16 my declaration.

17 Q Okay. When we asked you about other permitted  
18 investments, isn't it true that during your deposition you  
19 never volunteered any information about why the trust isn't  
20 invested in higher yielding permitted investments, right?

21 A I couldn't articulate why that was the case, because I  
22 didn't recall at that time why that was the case. I did, I  
23 believe in my deposition, state that I believe there are  
24 reasons why the assumption that I was asked to use in this  
25 calculation should be assuming 0.12 percent, but I got -- I



1 couldn't recall at that time specifically why I believe --  
2 because I -- after the deposition I reviewed the stipulation  
3 again and it's actually contained in the stipulation. And I  
4 have not -- was not able to recall it when -- at the  
5 deposition.

6 Q Okay. And can you turn to the stipulation and tell us  
7 where in that document your recollection was refreshed as to  
8 the trust's inability to invest in other permitted investments?

9 A So on Page 11, Paragraph 21, I believe I'm correct if I  
10 identify the fourth line where it says:

11 "Subsequent to the stock sale, in order to avoid any  
12 argument that the GUC Trust is an investment company  
13 under applicable securities laws, the GUC Trust  
14 administrator has invested all of the GUC Trust's  
15 cash in a mix of short-term U.S. Treasury securities.  
16 The GUC Trust administrator anticipates that from the  
17 date of the stock sale through the year end, the  
18 average rate of return on these permissible  
19 investments will be approximately 0.12 percent per  
20 annum."

21 Q And do you know anything about the GUC Trust's  
22 determination that in order to avoid an investment company  
23 under applicable securities, the trust was limited to short-  
24 term investments opposed to any other of the permitted  
25 investments that are contained in the GUC Trust agreement,

1 which was incorporated as part of the plan of reorganization?

2 A The details surrounding this investment company  
3 restriction are not details that I'm familiar with. It's not  
4 part of the scope of my declaration.

5 Q Okay. Getting back to your inability to identify any  
6 treaties or other authorities that support the methodology that  
7 you employed, you told us that you've never done this before,  
8 in calculating rates of return. You've never looked at ten-  
9 year averages and selected the third highest average, correct?

10 A I think I've said, and I believe, that I've not done this  
11 specific exercise with this specific set of circumstances, but  
12 I've done similar types of exercises that involve the same  
13 principles that were involved in performing this exercise.

14 Q When you say "same principle," I thought you told us that  
15 you'd never done it before, and that the approach you used,  
16 selecting the third highest, was a "unique approach." Did you  
17 not tell us that at your deposition?

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Object to the form.  
19 Mischaracterization.

20 THE COURT: Sustained.

21 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

22 Q All right. Let's turn to --

23 THE COURT: There's a drill, there's a traditional  
24 way of doing this if you want to get him on his deposition.

25 MR. WEISFELNER: Sure. For counsel's reference, I'm



1 looking at Page 102 of Mr. Scruton's deposition.

2 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

3 Q I'll ask you -- I'll read you the question that you were  
4 asked at that time.

5 "Q Can you think of any situation in your professional career  
6 when an assessment of a group of numbers representing results  
7 for a given period of years, your conclusions were predicated  
8 on taking either the first, second or third best performing  
9 years?"

10 Do you remember being asked that question at your  
11 deposition?

12 A I believe so, yeah. I believe I remember that question.

13 Q And can you recall giving this answer:

14 "A I can't recall a specific example where I used this. This  
15 was an approach that I used for this situation."

16 Is that the answer that you gave at your deposition?

17 A It sounds right.

18 Q Well, do you stand by that answer?

19 A I stand by that answer.

20 Q Okay. And then your answer went on to say:

21 "As I mentioned, I looked at the data and attempted to  
22 initially look at the trimmed mean and I could have used the  
23 second best. I could have used the best. But it was a  
24 particular approach that I determined would be appropriate for  
25 this exercise, because of the requests being made to calculate

1 what would be protective, based upon the maximum potential harm  
2 that would exist."

3 Do you recall that being part of the answer to your  
4 question -- to the question?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And then you went on to say:

7 "So I was looking for that, to evaluate a reasonable range and  
8 come up with a conservative view of what that range would be.  
9 So it was sort of a unique approach to these particular -- for  
10 this particular set of unique circumstances."

11 Was --

12 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection. What?

13 THE COURT: If you're trying to impeach him, you have  
14 to first lay a predicate for something he disagrees with you  
15 on, or that you're going to use the deposition to impeach him  
16 with, so I'm sustaining that objection, which is what I  
17 understand Mr. Offenhartz is driving at.

18 MR. WEISFELNER: Let me move on then.

19 THE COURT: You can make a statement. Ask him if he  
20 disagrees and if he said something consistent with what you  
21 asked and denies it up here, have at him.

22 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. Well, I think I got the  
23 witness to say those were the questions and answers that he was  
24 giving at his deposition.

25 THE COURT: That you did. But then you were moving

1 on beyond that.

2 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. Well, I will retreat from  
3 looking beyond that and move on to my next set of questions.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

6 Q I think you told us -- or isn't it the case that in  
7 preparing your declaration that you became aware of the issues  
8 in the Tribune case, and in particular, the efforts by the  
9 parties in that case to determine what lost opportunities costs  
10 would be in connection with the stay pending appeal that was  
11 sought in that case?

12 A I forgot what the question is now. But yes, I'm familiar  
13 with that case.

14 Q Do you know who David Kurtz is?

15 A I do.

16 Q Do you respect David Kurtz's opinion?

17 A I do.

18 Q Do you recognize him as an expert that's got approximately  
19 30 years worth of experience in this area?

20 A I understand that to be the case and he's been accepted by  
21 courts, yes.

22 Q And did you review Mr. Kurtz's declaration in connection  
23 with the preparation of your declaration?

24 A I recall reviewing parts of his declaration.

25 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. May I approach, Your Honor?



1 THE COURT: Yes.

2 MR. WEISFELNER: I don't know what we're up to, I  
3 think we're up to E? If we could have this marked as an  
4 exhibit. May I approach, Your Honor?

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

7 Q Did you understand, having reviewed portions of Mr.  
8 Kurtz's that part of what he was attempting to establish was  
9 the opportunity costs from the delay in investing cash?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And in particular, you understood, did you not, in  
12 reviewing his declaration, beginning at Page 5, Paragraph 2, he  
13 was trying to calculate the opportunity costs from a delay in  
14 investing roughly \$2 billion worth of cash, correct?

15 A I'd have to look at Paragraph 5.

16 Q Paragraph 9.

17 A I'm sorry. Yeah, Paragraph 9 looks as if it's entitled  
18 opportunity costs from delay in reinvesting distributable cash.

19 Q And first of all, do you recall having reviewed this  
20 portion of the Kurtz declaration in connection with the  
21 preparation of your declaration?

22 A I recall having reviewed it. I can't recall exactly --  
23 precisely the words used, but I do recall I reviewed it, yes.

24 Q I'm going to invite your attention to the second full  
25 sentence that begins:



1 "The amount of lost opportunity costs associated with these  
2 funds can be calculated -- can be estimated by calculating the  
3 difference between, one, the investment income currently  
4 generated by the debtors with respect to its cash on hand and,  
5 two, the anticipated rates of return that could reasonably  
6 earned by the non-moving creditors, assuming they were able to  
7 invest the distributable cash during the stay period without  
8 any significant restrictions."

9 Do you see that?

10 A I see that, yes.

11 Q Do you agree or disagree that the amount of lost  
12 opportunity costs associated with a stay pending appeal can  
13 usually be estimated by calculating the difference between  
14 investment income generated versus anticipated rates of return  
15 that could be earned were they able to invest the cash?

16 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 THE WITNESS: I believe that's a definition that's  
19 appropriate.

20 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

21 Q Okay. Now in determining the second part of that  
22 equation, the anticipated rates of return that could be  
23 reasonably earned, if you turn to Page 6, you were aware, were  
24 you not, that Mr. Kurtz had opined that given the sophisticated  
25 nature of the debtor's creditors and their investment



1 opportunities, he believed that a conservative and reasonable  
2 estimate of their potential investment rate of return is  
3 approximately 6.89 percent based on a commonly used high yield  
4 index. Do you see that?

5 A I see that, yes.

6 Q And in the footnote Mr. Kurtz indicates that the rate he  
7 used is based on the Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II  
8 Index. Do you see that?

9 A I see that, yes.

10 Q And would you agree with Mr. Kurtz when he concluded that  
11 that index is a commonly used index to analyze the high yield  
12 market?

13 A I would agree with the -- to reference that index as  
14 commonly used.

15 Q And you see that -- I'm sorry. Did you finish? I  
16 apologize.

17 A I did. I have, yes.

18 Q Okay. And you see that in order to perform his  
19 calculation, as of the time frames being referenced, he looked  
20 to the yield to worse for that index?

21 A I see that, yes.

22 Q I'm going to show you the next exhibit, which demonstrates  
23 the current --

24 (Counsel confer)

25 MR. WEISFELNER: I'm going to approach the witness,



1 if I can, Your Honor, in order to show him current information  
2 from that particular index. If we can mark it?

3 THE COURT: Sure. Come up, give it to him and then  
4 return to where you were.

5 MR. WEISFELNER: I think the next one is F.

6 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

7 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

8 Q The document I've just handed you as Exhibit F, can you  
9 identify that document?

10 A It's not a document I've seen before. It looks like a  
11 printout from a research website and it's entitled "B of A  
12 Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Semi-Annual Yield to  
13 Worst."

14 Q And this was as of yesterday, correct? Updated as of  
15 yesterday.

16 A Well, the date of the page is 9/21. The data within it,  
17 the first line suggests the data within it is dated September  
18 the 18th.

19 Q And it's for a five-year period going back to September  
20 2010, correct?

21 A I'd have to study the chart. The chart seems to go back  
22 to 2011, but the title seems to go back to 2010, so --

23 Q Well, let me ask you this. Did you search for the yield  
24 to worst for this particular index?

25 A I believe that one of my team members was asked to obtain

1 that information (indiscernible) to obtain, yes.

2 Q And the number that your team member derived was what?

3 A I believe it was 7.17 percent.

4 Q Which is a little bit lower than the yield to worst that's  
5 reflected on Exhibit F, correct?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q Okay. So now when I take a look at Exhibit F, you had  
8 originally compared the third highest historical return, which  
9 is what you used in your calculation, correct?

10 A Correct.

11 Q And then you compared that to the yield to worst at 7.17  
12 percent, correct?

13 A Correct.

14 Q And if one were to utilize your figure for a six-month  
15 stay, you calculated \$10.5 million, correct?

16 A Assuming six months of lost opportunity costs --

17 Q Right.

18 A -- it would -- 10.5 million, yes.

19 Q But if one were to utilize, for example, the methodology  
20 that Mr. Kurtz utilized in the Tribune case, that being yield  
21 to worst, and again, assuming a six-month stay, the number  
22 would be 4.8 percent -- I mean \$4.8 million, correct?

23 A That's correct. If you used the precise calculation  
24 methodology that Mr. Kurtz used, it would be \$4.8 million,  
25 correct.

1 THE COURT: \$4.8 million as what?

2 THE WITNESS: As the six months calculation of lost  
3 -- of number of lost opportunity costs.

4 THE COURT: Continue, please, Mr. Weisfelner.

5 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

6 Q And if you go now to Exhibit F-1, you changed the  
7 sensitivity so we now see four months, which we didn't see  
8 before, and we see ten months, which we didn't see before. And  
9 I think you previously testified that you dropped the lowest  
10 number to four months in realization that there's still another  
11 two months before any distribution could be made, correct?

12 A Correct.

13 Q So the four months is now the low end of your scale. On  
14 the basis of utilizing your metrics, that being the third  
15 highest historical return, you'd calculate the amount of  
16 supersedeas bond necessary at \$6.9 million, correct?

17 A Applying the third highest approach to this metric, yes,  
18 \$6.9 million for four months.

19 Q Whereas utilizing the yield to worst methodology employed  
20 by Mr. Kurtz in the Tribune case, updated to today's yield to  
21 worst figures, the amount of the bond would drop to \$3.2  
22 million, correct?

23 A Correct.

24 Q And you believe that your methodology is a better  
25 methodology for the Court to employ than the methodology that

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1 was utilized by Mr. Kurtz and accepted by the bankruptcy court  
2 in Tribune, correct?

3 A For various reasons, yes.

4 MR. WEISFELNER: Okay. Your Honor, if I could have  
5 two minutes, I think I might even beat my one hour estimate.

6 THE COURT: Sure.

7 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you, sir. Your Honor, at this  
8 point I'd like to move Exhibits A through F into evidence. Let  
9 me start there.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Offenhartz, objections?

11 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, we don't think an  
12 appropriate foundation is laid for any of those exhibits. We  
13 think they're documents that were printed out and put in front  
14 of the witness so we do object --

15 THE COURT: Go ahead and speak --

16 MR. OFFENHARTZ: on the other hand --

17 THE COURT: -- into a microphone, please.

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Certainly, Your Honor. I was going  
19 to say, we do object Your Honor. These were printouts put in  
20 front of the witness with no foundation whatsoever as to the  
21 where, what, why or when. On the other hand, we're also  
22 mindful of the need to move forward and we don't have any basis  
23 from -- to believe that Mr. Weisfelner in any way did anything  
24 inappropriate with that information.

25 THE COURT: All right.



1 MR. OFFENHARTZ: But we -- I would have appreciated,  
2 and thought it appropriate, had he taken even a few minutes to  
3 lay the most basic of foundations as to what was included what  
4 was not included. For instance, one of the exhibits was Page 1  
5 of 9, it's not even a complete document. And it does seem,  
6 frankly, inappropriate to admit them into evidence.

7 THE COURT: I think we all would have, but the  
8 question is, are you objecting, and if you are, I need you to  
9 slice and dice the different purposes for which foundations are  
10 laid. It can be laid for authenticity, they can be laid for  
11 hearsay exceptions, they can be laid for distortion as in  
12 photographs or possibly in graphs.

13 You want to tell me, exhibit by exhibit, if need be,  
14 what your objecting to and on which of those grounds, if any.  
15 Or have you basically said, given the realities of the  
16 situation, and you know that -- or you suspect that Mr.  
17 Weisfelner isn't fabricating documents, you just are interested  
18 in moving on?

19 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, if we could reserve our  
20 right to simply confirm this information and if it turns out  
21 that there are any inaccuracies. For instance, if the exhibit  
22 that is Page 1 of 9, if Pages 2 through 9 convey very different  
23 information, then we would like to lodge an objection.

24 THE COURT: I agree that's a fair way of proceeding.  
25 I will tell you guys that my tentative would be that no further



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1 foundation needs to be made from a hearsay perspective, because  
2 I regard this as market information. If any of these documents  
3 were faked, they wouldn't past muster as a matter of  
4 authentication, but somehow I suspect that Mr. Weisfelner  
5 hasn't done that. And you just raised your arms and you're not  
6 accusing him of that either.

7 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, I'm certainly not.

8 THE COURT: So let's go by your approach. I'll give  
9 you a reservation and some closing arguments on that.

10 It seems to me that Plaintiff's Exhibit A is just  
11 submitting for my convenience exhibits that were themselves  
12 generated by Mr. Scruton.

13 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Yes. We have --

14 THE COURT: So you have --

15 MR. OFFENHARTZ: -- no objection to --

16 THE COURT: -- no objection to that?

17 MR. OFFENHARTZ: None whatsoever, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right. So Plaintiff's A is in  
19 evidence.

20 (Plaintiff's Exhibit A admitted into evidence)

21 THE COURT: Plaintiff's B is, to my understanding a  
22 printout from a Morningstar report. So let's go with your  
23 recommendation on that one.

24 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: C appears to be a yield curve printout



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1 from the Treasury. And of course if it's from the Treasury  
2 there's an additional aspect to it, although I suppose somebody  
3 could put snow pake [sic] over a number. Now I think -- I  
4 understood this to be a forward looking yield curve. And I'll  
5 give you the same reservation on that one.

6 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Although that one has greater ability to  
8 be self-authenticating.

9 D is a Credit Suisse printout -- excuse me, a  
10 Bloomberg Finance printout or presumably from a Bloomberg  
11 screen, of data originally -- a Credit Suisse Return Index, so  
12 you got the reservation on that.

13 I might have misplaced E. What is E?

14 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, that's David Kurtz's  
15 declaration from --

16 THE COURT: Oh, the Kurtz declaration. Well, I  
17 thought the Kurtz declaration had its printout from the  
18 Delaware Bankruptcy Court, from Kevin Carey's court, didn't it?

19 MR. WEISFELNER: It -- the document number and case  
20 number and the date --

21 THE COURT: From his ECF?

22 MR. WEISFELNER: -- filed is across the top of the  
23 page, yes.

24 THE COURT: All right. On this one I'm going to take  
25 it as self-authenticating as a matter for which I can take





1 judicial notice under 201. But I'll give you a reservation of  
2 rights on hearsay and relevancy.

3 MR. OFFENHARTZ: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. OFFENHARTZ: That's what I was going to mention.

6 THE COURT: And --

7 MR. WEISFELNER: The final one was the Fred printout  
8 of the B of A Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Semi-  
9 Annual Yield to Worst, just updated to the current date.

10 THE COURT: Right. And it seems to me that that  
11 should be another one in which Mr. Offenhartz will use the  
12 protocol that he recommended.

13 MR. WEISFELNER: We agree.

14 THE COURT: That he'd look at it and satisfy himself.

15 MR. WEISFELNER: We agree.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 (Plaintiff's Exhibits B through F admitted into evidence)

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, a housekeeping matter.  
19 I believe that the supplemental exhibits were also placed in  
20 front of the witness and marked.

21 MR. WEISFELNER: Yes, they were marked as --

22 THE COURT: Exhibit A, I think, Plaintiff's A.

23 MR. WEISFELNER: -- an amalgam and they were --

24 THE COURT: Yeah.

25 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Oh, okay. Your Honor, if they were



1 already captured, my apologies.

2 THE COURT: Okay. And the supplemental exhibits that  
3 are part of A will be called Plaintiff's Exhibit A and each of  
4 you can rely on them as you see fit.

5 MR. WEISFELNER: And Your Honor, I apologize, I don't  
6 know about the need to move either the original declaration  
7 with its original exhibits, or for that matter, the  
8 stipulation, but just so that the record is clear, we'd like  
9 both of those documents in evidence.

10 THE COURT: And I assume you agree with that, Mr.  
11 Offenhartz.

12 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Yes, Your Honor, we do. Both are --

13 THE COURT: Sure. Over the years when I've taken so  
14 much by declaration, we've done it both ways, either by a  
15 formal motion or without it. I did give you, as best I recall,  
16 an opportunity to make any evidentiary objections to what was  
17 inside the declaration. And I'll let you argue what's the  
18 relevance of what's been stipulated to as you see fit. But  
19 it's all going to be considered in evidence, subject to your  
20 rights to telling me that I shouldn't care about it.

21 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor,  
22 in that event, we pass the witness.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

24 Do you need any time, Mr. Offenhartz?

25 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, could we take a five-



1 minute break?

2 THE COURT: Sure.

3 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Would that work?

4 THE COURT: In fact I'll give you seven. Why don't  
5 we reserve at 25 to twp.

6 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you very much.

7 THE COURT: Okay. We're in recess. However, we're  
8 going to turn into pumpkins, for people's legitimate needs, at  
9 3:30. And if you're -- think you're not going to be done by  
10 then, or if you're not going to give any -- enough time to Mr.  
11 Weisfelner for recross, then we need you to finish ten minutes  
12 early so we can talk logistics for continuing.

13 Also, Ms. Newman, are you going to want to follow Mr.  
14 Offenhartz in any way?

15 MS. NEWMAN: I don't expect so, Your Honor, but I  
16 would reserve.

17 THE COURT: You'd like to reserve the right to do so  
18 in case --

19 MS. NEWMAN: Yes, I would.

20 THE COURT: -- he doesn't do it to your satisfaction.

21 MS. NEWMAN: I expect he will do just fine.

22 THE COURT: All right. We'll resume at 25 to two.  
23 We're in recess.

24 (Recess taken at 1:27 p.m.)

25 (Proceedings resume at 1:44 p.m.)



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1 THE BAILIFF: Have seats, please.

2 THE COURT: Oh, Mr. Offenhartz, yeah, come on up.

3 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, may I?

4 THE COURT: Yes.

5 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you.

6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

8 Q Good afternoon, Mr. Scruton.

9 A Afternoon.

10 Q By the way, how exactly does one pronounce your name? I  
11 want to make sure --

12 A Scruton. Sorry, Scruton.

13 Q Okay. Thank you, sir. My esteemed colleague across the  
14 caption spent some time right before the break discussing the  
15 Tribune case, you may recall, and the methodology used by  
16 Mr. Kurtz. Do you recall that, sir?

17 A I do, yes.

18 Q Can you explain to the Court why you -- how you -- strike  
19 that. Can you explain to the Court the advantages of the  
20 approach you ultimately decided to use as against the Kurtz  
21 approach?

22 A Sure. My approach is I believe a more refined approach  
23 for this -- and for this situation is more appropriate. The  
24 parts of the declaration that I was asked to review were parts  
25 that I reviewed when I considered the approach that I should



1 use. In particular, the definition of lost opportunity costs,  
2 which focused on the anticipated rates of return that could  
3 reasonably be earned. And my -- I -- that focused on the  
4 anticipated rates of return that could reasonably be earned by  
5 the non-leading creditors, analogy here to the unitholders.

6 I was focusing my analysis to come up with similar rates  
7 of return that could be achieved, could reasonably be earned,  
8 so I'm consistent in that in the approach I used versus  
9 Mr. Kurtz. However, I departed from him in respect of how I  
10 arrived at that rate. He arrived at the rate based upon a  
11 simple use of the high-yield index, yield to worst. My  
12 approach was more refined than that. In arriving at my  
13 approach, I noted, and it's shown in one of the exhibits, that  
14 Mr. Kurtz in his calculation of his total financial harm, the  
15 distributable cash portion of his work was a relatively small  
16 portion. It's roughly 272 million out of 1.5 billion. He was  
17 not -- this was not a very critical element of his analysis.

18 And further, in the notes to his return -- notes to how he  
19 arrived at the rates of return, he commented on the higher  
20 rates such as hedge funds, productive funds, often target  
21 returns about 20 percent, and commented about his choice of  
22 this return being for this purpose. For the purposes of this  
23 analysis, he was focusing on a number which I believe was  
24 overly conservative if used here. He says and he acknowledges  
25 we have conservatively used a yield from commonly quoted high-

1 yield bonds which is less -- sorry, which is likely less than  
2 many of the creditors' cost of capitals, also less than the  
3 company's weighted average cost of capital, so he was  
4 reinforcing its conservatism.

5 In my view, and I think I've already testified to this,  
6 the yield-to-worst measure, which is similar to using some of  
7 the mean or trimmed mean measures, they are more predictors of  
8 what's likely going to happen, and I believe the task in front  
9 of me was to look at the funds in the hands of investors who  
10 have a range, they have an infinite range of possibilities as  
11 to where they should put those funds.

12 And when you're looking at trying to evaluate the range,  
13 it is inappropriate to look at just the most likely or the  
14 median or the mean or any midpoint measure because that's not  
15 protective because, as I've said, that will only protect you  
16 half the time. And I believe a more appropriate measure of  
17 protective is to go for more than half. And how do you arrive  
18 at that? Well, that's where I came up with an approach which I  
19 believe is based upon statistical principles, and it's also  
20 based on my experience in other situations, to arrive at a high  
21 end of the range, bearing in mind that you want to be  
22 conservative and not be overly punitive to the parties putting  
23 up the bond.

24 THE COURT: Let me make sure I understood that last  
25 answer. You believe that yield-to-worst is the most likely to

1 happen but suffers from the failing that it's not protective  
2 enough?

3 THE WITNESS: Yes. I believe it's a category -- a  
4 measure of an index that is reflective of a midpoint or a more  
5 likely to happen -- most likely to happen measure as opposed to  
6 a measure that could happen.

7 THE COURT: Okay. Go on, please, Mr. Offenhartz.

8 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

9 Q Mr. Scruton, Mr. Kurtz used one index, correct?

10 A That's correct.

11 Q How many indices did you use?

12 A I used four indices.

13 Q And can you provide the Court with a numerical -- with  
14 numbers as to how protective a mean would be under your  
15 methodology.

16 A As I think I've testified, I think that the way to think  
17 of a midpoint or mean sort of most expected outcome measure in  
18 terms of how protective that would be, you'd be right 50  
19 percent of the time. You're equally likely to have the gain be  
20 higher or lower than that amount. And in the amount that the  
21 gain is higher, then it would be insufficient protection.

22 Q So -- but when you use -- strike that. Using the  
23 methodology you decided upon, the third best year, what number,  
24 what percentage does that bring you to?

25 A I would estimate that, using my approach, the third best,



1 you're getting closer to 80 percent of all scenarios, so four  
2 out of five occasions you'd be protecting the investor. And I  
3 arrive at that estimate using statistical principles.

4 Q Mr. Scruton, what statistical principles were you relying  
5 upon in reaching those numbers and in doing your work.

6 A In formulating this approach and considering the data  
7 points I had, you have to look at the data, look -- evaluate  
8 whether or not you have outliers, look at the standard  
9 deviation or the variability or the variance in the data. And  
10 I arrived at that estimate based upon comparing the historical  
11 data -- I'm sorry, analyzing the historical data, coming up  
12 with an evaluation of standard deviation and the mean, and  
13 comparing that to the third highest.

14 And as I mentioned, I chose the third highest rather than  
15 use a measure that affected the standard deviation. And  
16 statistical principles suggest that if you use a standard  
17 deviation approach, then you would be getting 80, 85 percent of  
18 the population. However, I was short of that. I came up with  
19 the more conservative which is closer to 80 percent of the  
20 potential outcomes. So I was giving effectively 80 percent  
21 protection to the investors.

22 Q That would be in effect that, of all of the various  
23 outcomes that could occur, your approach provides for  
24 protection for 80 percent of those contemplated possible  
25 outcomes.



1 A Right. And --

2 MR. WEISFELNER: Objection.

3 THE WITNESS: And instead another --

4 THE COURT: Sustained. Yielding -- leading.

5 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

6 Q Mr. Scruton, can you please explain to the Court the  
7 significance of providing 80 percent protection versus 50  
8 percent protection?

9 A Fifty percent has a one-in-two chance of being sufficient  
10 protection. Eighty percent has a four-in-five chance of being  
11 protected. There is obviously the chance, a one-in-five  
12 chance, that the bond will be insufficient under this basis,  
13 but I deem that to be an appropriate number regardless because  
14 you'll be potentially over punitive to the parties having to  
15 put the bond up, to cover for all eventualities.

16 Q Mr. Scruton, are there other advantages of using the third  
17 best that come to mind?

18 A I think I've addressed the advantages that are  
19 appropriate.

20 Q What are some other statistical principles that  
21 undergirded your work?

22 A A couple of -- the main principles were that the more data  
23 that you have, more like-for-like data that you have in respect  
24 of the historical performance, would be the better and would be  
25 -- better able me to predict the future. That's one principle.



1 The second principle would be that when looking at data, it's  
2 important to review any aspects that may skew your predictions,  
3 any issues that may mean that certain data won't be so  
4 predictive of the future. For example, looking at outlier  
5 information, looking at highest, looking at lowest, looking at  
6 particular reasons why those data points may be inappropriate  
7 to use as part of your predictions going forward.

8 Q And how did the outliers fit into the third best -- your  
9 third -- how did outliers fit into your choice of using third  
10 best results within your methodology?

11 A I mean, I could have use -- I could have chosen the best.  
12 I could have chosen the second best out of the ten-year period.  
13 I believe that the combination of being overly protective and  
14 the fact that particularly the first year could be viewed as an  
15 outlier was a reason to not use that approach.

16 Q Mr. Scruton, would you please look at Exhibit C-1, which  
17 is part of your supplemental exhibits. And if anyone needs an  
18 extra copy, I'd be happy to provide it. Do you have that  
19 handy, sir?

20 A I do, yes.

21 Q Mr. Scruton, the -- what is the annual rate of return for  
22 large cap equities S&P 500 Index in 2008?

23 A The S&P in 2008 returned negative 37 percent.

24 Q And what was the return for that same index in 2009?

25 A That indexed return was plus or positive 26.45 percent.



1 Q Very roughly speaking, what kind of change was that?

2 A Are you asking me in amounts?

3 Q Well, I'm asking as a layman litigator, was that a small  
4 change, big change?

5 MR. WEISFELNER: Objection, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: I'll overrule that.

7 THE WITNESS: I think it's fair to say just in  
8 layperson's terms that everyone has recognized what happened in  
9 2008 and 2009. The market crashed, created significant  
10 volatility, unseen in recent times reductions in S&P in 2008,  
11 and then a rebound in 2009. And clearly, when considering  
12 things like the projections going forward, it's reasonable to  
13 assume -- I'm sorry, reasonable to remove those as outliers  
14 when considering the last ten years as a basis upon which to  
15 perform projections going forward.

16 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

17 Q And that indeed was one of the advantages of using third  
18 year, third-to-best.

19 MR. WEISFELNER: Objection.

20 THE COURT: Sustained. You can't lead him.

21 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

22 Q Let me move on. Let's look at the fixed-income high grade  
23 bond line. In 2013, what was the annual rate of return?

24 A For high grade bonds, the rate of return in 2013 was  
25 negative 1.46 percent.



1 Q And what was it in 2014?

2 A Positive 7.51 percent.

3 Q A significant increase would you say, sir?

4 A This -- it shows signification volatility between the two  
5 years, correct.

6 Q In 2008, hedge fund event-driven returns, what is the  
7 number? What is the annual rate of return, please?

8 A Negative 16.25 percent.

9 Q And what is the return in 2009?

10 A Positive 19.94 percent.

11 Q Fixed-income high grade bond 2008, what is the annual rate  
12 of return?

13 A Negative 6.82 percent.

14 Q And what is the number -- the annual rate of return for  
15 2009?

16 A 19.76 percent.

17 Q Mr. Scruton, let's look -- hedge fund event-driven 2011,  
18 what is the annual rate of return?

19 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I object. This has gone  
20 on for an awfully long time. I don't know what the relevance  
21 is of picking numbers out of a chart and saying what is it. I  
22 don't get it.

23 THE COURT: Well, if that's the only objection, it's  
24 overruled. I'm just going to rely on Mr. Offenhartz' sense of  
25 his own self-interest in asking repetitive questions. But it's

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1 proper as an evidentiary matter. Go on.

2 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

3 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

4 Q So the number in 2011 for the hedge fund event-driven  
5 annual rate of return was 11.9 -- negative 11.96 percent,  
6 correct?

7 A Correct.

8 Q And in 2012, what was that number?

9 A Positive 10.14 percent.

10 Q As you look over the data from 2005 to 2014, do you see  
11 any year periods where there are two negative years in a row?

12 A I don't.

13 Q Mr. Scruton, both in your deposition and earlier today, a  
14 fair amount of time was spent talking about investments the GUC  
15 Trust could theoretically make. Do you recall that?

16 A Yes.

17 Q And you were asked both at your deposition and during your  
18 earlier testimony about investments that could have been made  
19 that, at least hypothetically, would have been higher than the  
20 .12 percent you were informed was the case, correct?

21 A Correct.

22 Q And then, indeed, you pointed out that I believe it was  
23 paragraph 21 of the stipulated facts indicated that the parties  
24 had stipulated the return the GUC Trust was earning was 1.2  
25 percent, correct?



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1 A I believe so, yes. Correct.

2 Q Do you have that stipulation in front of you? And this is  
3 a very quick question, sir. Among the lawyers who signed that,  
4 was Mr. Weisfelner one of the attorneys who signed that  
5 stipulation of facts?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Mr. Scruton, you were asked at your deposition several  
8 times whether certain information was relevant. Do you recall?

9 A I do, yes.

10 Q And in response to a number of those questions, you said  
11 it was relevant, but I would need to weight it, correct?

12 A Correct.

13 Q Today you were asked if certain information with respect  
14 to Akin Gump clients would be relevant, correct?

15 A Correct.

16 Q Had you been able to receive said information, would you  
17 have needed to weight it?

18 A Absolutely, yes.

19 Q What -- how would it have served had it been available?

20 A First of all, I think I've -- as I think I've said, I  
21 didn't expect to receive it. I was planning my analysis not  
22 receiving such information, but I explored the possibility. In  
23 considering the information that I might have been able to get  
24 if it was possible, it would be in the form of some  
25 historically -- it would have to be in the form of some



1 historic information concerning the seven hedge funds. I think  
2 it would be fair to say that that information could have  
3 assisted me -- it would have assisted me in performing a GUC  
4 check because when I'm looking at the hedge fund -- sorry, I'm  
5 looking at the unitholder community and I'm trying to model  
6 what the possible returns that that unitholder population could  
7 achieve, this particular seven hedge funds is 47 percent of the  
8 population. Its identity is important to confirm what kind of  
9 hedge funds they are and looking at their information,  
10 confirmation with the historic performance as to how it  
11 compares to the index.

12       However, the index that I used is reflective of many more,  
13 many more -- I think 400 hedge funds go into that index -- and  
14 when considering how to measure the potential performance of  
15 not just the 47 percent who in themselves, they may perform  
16 differently going forward than historically. The index is a  
17 much better measure of that potential than just a period of  
18 time for seven hedge funds.

19       So I would have used it as a GUC check to compare to  
20 the work that I did. I would have been helpful in confirming  
21 the identity of the hedge funds, the type of hedge funds, and  
22 looking at their historic returns would have helped verify that  
23 as to -- it would not have replaced, I don't believe, using the  
24 index as a measure for the hedge fund investor population that  
25 is contained within the unitholder population. So that's my

1 feeling about the -- clearly I would need to look at the  
2 information and determine what it told me, and it may have  
3 affected me in certain ways, but that's my assessment of what  
4 it would have told me.

5 Q Mr. Scruton, do you know if there was any overlap between  
6 hedge funds represented by Akin Gump and hedge funds in the  
7 index, the hedge fund index that you looked at?

8 A I know from the list of hedge funds that comprise the  
9 index that I -- the majority of those hedge funds in the Akin  
10 Gump group are included in the index, and that's another reason  
11 the index itself reflects their performance within it  
12 because --

13 THE COURT: The majority of which are in which?

14 THE WITNESS: The majority -- sir, I believe there are  
15 nine hedge funds. Six or seven of those hedge funds are in the  
16 list of hedge funds that comprise the 400 or so of the Credit  
17 Suisse hedge funds.

18 THE COURT: Go ahead.

19 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

20 Q Mr. Scruton, how often do you find yourself addressing  
21 issues of lost opportunity costs?

22 A All the time. It's something I look at constantly as part  
23 of my work.

24 Q When you say as part of your work, can you amplify that,  
25 please.



1 A Well, my business is in restructuring and bankruptcy and  
2 as a financial advisor, and frequently we're looking at  
3 situations -- the simple definition of opportunity cost is to  
4 look at the opportunity under one scenario versus scenario and  
5 looking at the difference between them. And that's what I'm  
6 doing all the time. When you're looking at a company in a  
7 restructuring, you're always looking at outcomes for creditors.  
8 You're looking at whether we should sell the business, whether  
9 we should reorganize the business, liquidate the business, and  
10 in each case looking at the opportunity cost between those  
11 scenarios to determine which way to go.

12 Q Mr. Scruton, as you sit here today, is there any  
13 information that you believe is necessary to your analysis of  
14 what the appropriate bond should be that you do not have?

15 A No. I believe that I have everything that's necessary  
16 that I could obtain to prepare my analysis. It's the best  
17 analysis I could provide based upon that.

18 Q Mr. Scruton, upon what data set did you run your  
19 methodology with respect to the exhibits in your declaration of  
20 this past Thursday?

21 A The data set I --

22 Q By that, just to clarify, what calendar -- what time  
23 period?

24 A The return rates I used for the indices were from 2005 to  
25 2014.

1 Q And those were ten individual one-year periods?

2 A Correct.

3 Q And you were comfortable with that approach, sir?

4 A Oh, absolutely, yeah. I was looking -- because this  
5 situation is about trying to mirror what would happen for the  
6 stay period of approximately one year, looking at annual  
7 returns. And so I wanted to match the time arising and match  
8 the data that I -- I wanted to get data that matched the time  
9 arising that I was looking to project. And I wanted to get as  
10 many data points as I could of that type.

11 Q And following your deposition, did you make a decision  
12 with respect to the data set?

13 A In response to the questions that I was being asked  
14 regarding 2015, I wanted to explore whether it would be  
15 possible to include some 2015 data in my analysis because of  
16 the -- to try to and address the challenges and the concerns  
17 that I had -- potentially may have tried to skew the  
18 information because 2015 was -- performance has not been as  
19 strong as say 2014 or '13. So I went back and thought of ways  
20 to include it and did so, and to see what that would do. There  
21 are some benefits from doing so in the sense that it includes  
22 2015, which is another data set. However, 2015 is still not a  
23 full year, so there are some risks in including it, that you  
24 include data that may not be so representative because, for  
25 example, the rest of the year might be a good -- may have some

1 good performance, so 2015 in itself may be better than has  
2 happened up to now. But on balance I thought that it would be  
3 good to include it and see what it said. And I did so and  
4 provided the supplemental exhibits based upon it.

5 Q And just to level set everyone, Exhibit C-1 reflects the  
6 annual periods from 2005 through 2014, then year-to-date 2015?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Yes? And how did your addition of that 11th partial year  
9 period of information impact your analysis of the lost  
10 opportunity cost that would be suffered by unitholders?

11 A It didn't. It didn't impact it one way or the other.

12 Q Mr. Scruton, you ran numbers for various scenarios. Is  
13 that correct? Or let me -- strike that. You took your  
14 methodology and applied it to a couple of different scenarios.  
15 Is that correct?

16 A I applied it to three scenarios which had different  
17 assumptions regarding how the distribution of unitholders was  
18 spread amongst different investor classes, yes.

19 Q And where is that represented in your -- in the exhibits  
20 to your declaration as well as in the supplemental exhibits?

21 A Exhibit D to the declaration and Exhibit D-1 in the  
22 supplemental Exhibit A.

23 Q What does Exhibit -- I'm sorry, strike that. What does  
24 Scenario 1 reflect? And again let me be more specific to save  
25 time. What does Scenario 1 reflect with respect to the

1 breakdown of asset holders?

2 A It reflects a simple 25 percent in each of the asset  
3 classes, so equally spread across the asset classes.

4 Q And what does Scenario 2 reflect with respect to the asset  
5 classes?

6 A Scenario 2 reflects 47 percent hedge fund type investors  
7 and then the remaining asset classes represent the 53 percent  
8 of remaining holders spread equally across the three other  
9 types of asset classes.

10 Q And what does Scenario 3 reflect with respect to asset  
11 classes?

12 A Scenario 3 reflects the -- it's a blend in the sense that  
13 it takes the 47 percent of hedge fund investors per the  
14 assumption regarding -- based upon, sorry, the holdings of the  
15 Akin Gump clients, and then the 53 percent spreads it equally  
16 across all four classes. So, for example, the hedge funds, it  
17 would go from 47 percent plus 13 percent to get you about  
18 approximately 60 percent, and then the other classes would be  
19 13 percent each approximately.

20 Q And again, to level set us, looking at Scenario 2, third  
21 highest return weighted average protection return rate, can you  
22 tell me what that is for Scenario 2?

23 A 12.96 percent.

24 Q And that's the same weighted average protection rate that  
25 is on -- listed on Exhibit B-1, correct?

1 A Correct.

2 Q Now, if one wanted to determine the lost opportunity cost  
3 with respect to Scenario 3, how would one use -- and we'll use  
4 the supplemental exhibits for ease of reference. How would one  
5 go about determining that, if you understand my question?

6 A I think the question is, and correct me if I'm wrong, that  
7 what is the equivalent of 12.96 percent if you include -- if  
8 you assume Scenario 3 rather than Scenario 2. In other words,  
9 if you assume 60 percent of the population of unitholders are  
10 hedge funds and the rest of the classes are split equally, what  
11 does that mean my calculations show in respect to the  
12 protection return rate.

13 Q Said much better than I could. Thank you, sir.

14 A And the answer is 13.82 percent.

15 Q And based on the exhibits that we have before us today, do  
16 you have an exhibit that allows -- affords you the opportunity  
17 to provide the Court with an estimate of what that lost  
18 opportunity cost is?

19 A In dollar amounts?

20 Q Yes, sir.

21 A So 13.82 percent, if you apply that calculation, on  
22 Exhibit F-1, I don't believe I have exactly the right -- the  
23 same number, but if you look at Exhibit F-1, I was asked to  
24 show different sensitivities using different assumed protection  
25 return rates. And so there's a chart. The left-hand side

1 shows the protection return rates. So 13.82 I think it was --  
2 sorry, 13.82 percent is just below 14 percent, so I would -- on  
3 a ten-month basis for lost opportunity costs, that would  
4 approximate \$16 million or so, somewhere around that number.

5 Q So if I'm understanding you correctly, sir, the increase  
6 in the amount of hedge fund ownership from Scenario 2 -- strike  
7 that. What is the effect on your analysis of lost opportunity  
8 cost by increasing hedge fund ownership?

9 A To the extent the population of unitholders are hedge  
10 funds and it's reasonably expected, as the evidence shows that  
11 hedge funds' potential returns are higher as a class, then to  
12 the extent the population is more -- represents more hedge  
13 funds, then the amount of the bond should increase.

14 Q You were asked earlier, I believe by Mr. Weisfelner, and  
15 if I have it wrong I have no doubt that I'll be correct,  
16 whether you had some familiarity with who are likely investors  
17 in securities such as these units. Is that a fair  
18 approximation?

19 A I believe so, yes.

20 Q Do you feel that you have a reasonable sense of likely  
21 investors in securities such as the unitholders based on your  
22 years working in restructuring?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Sir, what would be your estimate of the likely percentage  
25 of hedge fund ownership of the units as you sit here today?

1 A Recognizing that this is -- that these units are units  
2 that represent the residual part of a bankruptcy estate that  
3 involved litigation claims and estimates of claims against the  
4 estate, and any investor in that asset is typically an investor  
5 that looks -- who has expertise in this relatively niche play,  
6 and therefore I would expect most of the original holders who  
7 received these units when the company emerged from bankruptcy  
8 to have largely sold, and I would expect 80, 80-plus percent of  
9 the population now to be in the hands of alternative investors  
10 or hedge funds or parties that view their investment strategy  
11 as one way they want to take a position in this type of  
12 investment.

13 Q Sir, I missed the number you mentioned. Could you repeat  
14 that, please?

15 A Eighty plus percent.

16 THE COURT: Eighty, eight-zero?

17 THE WITNESS: Sorry, eight-zero plus percent.

18 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

19 Q Thank you, sir. Again, at the risk of lapsing into  
20 Offenhartz in the obvious, of which I'm often accused, assuming  
21 -- given what we just talked about with respect to the impact  
22 of returns from Scenario 2 to Scenario 3, what is your sense of  
23 what the lost opportunity cost would be as the hedge funds --  
24 as the percentage of hedge fund holders went from 60 percent to  
25 80 percent plus?

1 A Well, based upon the -- as I've said, the calculation of  
2 the protection rates of return for hedge funds being higher,  
3 then you'd have to recalculate and it would go up. I could do  
4 the math, but it's probably going to raise the bond. It was  
5 16 million or so before. It's probably going to be 17,  
6 \$18 million. I could do the math.

7 Q Mr. Scruton, after you deposition this past Friday, when  
8 you were addressing, among other things, questions from --  
9 raised by my esteemed adversary, did you have the chance to  
10 reflect further upon your methodology?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Are there other changes in the supplemental exhibits that  
13 you care to elaborate on?

14 A Most -- if there were any other changes, they were purely  
15 additional information so that it would be helpful to clarify.  
16 I noticed that certain of exhibits I had footnotes and certain  
17 other exhibits I didn't have footnotes I added. So one of the  
18 things that I did as part of the initial exhibits --  
19 supplemental exhibits is make -- is put the footnotes on  
20 exhibits where there -- on foot -- on exhibits where they  
21 weren't previously.

22 Q Sir, let me direct you to your declaration. For instance,  
23 on Exhibit C of your declaration -- not the supplemental C-1,  
24 the actual Exhibit C -- there is a footnote that reads,  
25 "Indexed amounts are net of incentive and management fees." Do



1 you see that?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Is that one of the items that you tried to provide  
4 additional information on, your supplemental exhibits?

5 A I mean, it was in the original declaration. Reference to  
6 that footnote was not included on all exhibits. It was only  
7 included on certain exhibits, and so that's one of the things  
8 where in the supplemental we included the additional footnotes.

9 Q Sir, did you also include a calculation of what including  
10 that gross number would be?

11 A Yes. I believe on Exhibit B-1.

12 Q And including that additional information, how does that  
13 impact your analysis of the lost opportunity cost?

14 A It increases the calculation from 15.2 million to  
15 16.3 million. I didn't change my conclusion that 15.2 was the  
16 number, but I wanted to identify the potential conservatism  
17 that I had included in that number.

18 Q You were providing additional information the Court?

19 A Correct.

20 Q You provide that additional information in other places in  
21 your report, as well, don't you, sir?

22 A I believe so. I can't recall.

23 Q Can I direct your attention, please, to Exhibit D-1.

24 A Yes. So in each of the cases where I calculated the  
25 weighted average protection return rate, as a sort of memo or

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1 information item, I also included the corresponding rate that  
2 would be the case if you were to include this 2 percent fee  
3 applicable to the hedge fund category of investor. So each of  
4 the numbers, the italics below the bold numbers represent the  
5 results of that calculation.

6 Q Mr. Scruton, from your declaration of Thursday until the  
7 supplemental exhibits you provided last -- that were provided  
8 last night, did your methodology change?

9 A Not at all.

10 Q Did you expand your database?

11 A I did expand the database in respect of the 2015 data as a  
12 data point to use, but the methodology used and applied to that  
13 data was the same.

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, may I take one moment  
15 to --

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 (Pause in proceedings)

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

21 Q Mr. Scruton, let me bring your attention back to Exhibit  
22 B-1. I'm sorry, B-1, the supplement B-1. Do you have that  
23 handy, sir? Does everyone?

24 A Exhibit A?

25 Q Exhibit A.



1 A Page B-1?

2 Q Exhibit B-1.

3 A Correct. I have that.

4 Q You'll recall, sir, that earlier today, in fact, early on  
5 in your testimony, you were asked to do a simple math question  
6 or a simple math formula of 135 million times 12.96 percent,  
7 correct?

8 A Correct.

9 Q Can you further explain to the Court why such a simple  
10 math calculation was inaccurate and misleading as to what you  
11 were trying to accomplish on this page?

12 A Yes. In simple terms, this calculation to arrive at the  
13 investor returns includes the compounding that would occur when  
14 monies are reinvested over a period of time. And so you can't  
15 just multiply the entire amount by the return rate to arrive at  
16 that because you have to -- there is an assumption with respect  
17 to investment -- reinvestment of the proceeds.

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, nothing further at this  
19 point in time.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Newman, are you following?

21 MS. NEWMAN: No, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Weisfelner, your turn, limited  
23 to new stuff that we heard --

24 MR. WEISFELNER: Understood.

25 THE COURT: -- on redirect.

1 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

3 Q Mr. Scruton, on your redirect, you testified that you  
4 thought that, assuming that the unitholders -- the current  
5 universe of unitholders was 80 percent hedge funds was a  
6 reasonable assumption. Did I get that right?

7 A I didn't -- it was my estimate. I didn't use it as an  
8 assumption in any of my analyses.

9 Q No, I know that, but you currently, sitting here today,  
10 have testified to this Court that you believe that an  
11 assumption that 80 percent of the unitholders are hedge funds  
12 is reasonable.

13 A Correct.

14 Q Okay. But you told us at your deposition, didn't you,  
15 that you didn't have any information regarding the other 53  
16 percent, and you don't believe that that information is  
17 knowable, and therefore you were required to make an  
18 assumption. Isn't that true?

19 A That's true.

20 Q In fact, when you were asked at your deposition whether  
21 sitting there on Friday what percentage of the GUC Trust units,  
22 the missing 53 percent, were held by non-event driven  
23 (indiscernible) hedge funds, you told us you have no way to  
24 answer that question. Isn't that true?

25 A I don't believe I have a way to answer that question,

1 correct. Yes, that's true.

2 Q And the estimate you just gave the Court is just based on  
3 your years of experience as opposed to any specific knowledge.  
4 Isn't that right?

5 A Yeah. I believe, and I was careful in qualifying my  
6 basis, yes.

7 Q You were asked on redirect about the statements contained  
8 in the stipulated facts at paragraph 21. Do you recall?

9 A I recall, yes.

10 Q Okay. And basically I think what you said was that you  
11 now understand -- you may not have recalled it during your  
12 deposition, but you now understand that the reason why the GUC  
13 Trust is invested in short-term low-yield securities has  
14 something to do with I think you said the GUC Trust wanting to  
15 avoid an argument that it was an investment company. Do you  
16 recall that testimony?

17 A I recall. I think it was part of your cross-examination  
18 that you asked me to read out the -- convey my understanding of  
19 the issue, and I read out the paragraph in paragraph 21, and  
20 then I recall that in the redirect I was asked about who signed  
21 the document. I wasn't asked about paragraph 21.

22 Q Can you help us understand which permitted investments  
23 that would yield ten times what the current yield is would  
24 cause the GUC Trust to be determined to be an investment  
25 company? Do you know?



1 A I don't know which, no.

2 Q Okay. Do you know the extent to which -- I thought you  
3 told us at your deposition that you were very familiar with the  
4 tax status of these kinds of trusts. Isn't that what you told  
5 us?

6 A I think I -- the deposition transcript you have, but I  
7 recall mentioning that I had experience in tax issues related  
8 to trusts. I have been liquidating trustee for a number of  
9 different trusts. I've acted as a financial advisor for  
10 liquidating trustees. I've been on (indiscernible) oversight  
11 boards and a number of these cases each involve tax issues  
12 relating to trusts, so that's the extent of my familiarity.

13 Q Understood. And in your experience, have you ever been  
14 concerned about being treated as an investment company?

15 A Yes.

16 Q And does the treatment as an investment company impact tax  
17 status?

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

19 THE COURT: Are you asking for his opinion as a  
20 financial guy or as a lawyer or both?

21 MR. WEISFELNER: As -- he's not a lawyer. I'm asking  
22 him his opinion based upon his testified familiarity with tax  
23 issues relating to trusts similar in nature to the ones we have  
24 here.

25 THE COURT: All right. Objection sustained to the



1 extent it asks for a legal opinion, but overruled to the extent  
2 that it relies on his non-legal opinion.

3 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

4 Q Go ahead, sir.

5 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, may I just add, it is  
6 beyond the scope of his testimony and it does relate to facts  
7 that have been stipulated.

8 THE COURT: I don't think it is beyond the scope.

9 MR. OFFENHARTZ: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.

10 THE WITNESS: Given the back and forth, can you  
11 repeat the question so I make sure I understood?

12 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

13 Q Sure. I'm trying to understand. A trust is interested in  
14 avoiding being deemed an investment company why? Why would  
15 that be of a concern to a trust? Who cares? Call them an  
16 investment company. Call them a cow. Call them a sheep. Who  
17 cares what you call them? Why is that significant?

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Overruled. Let's just move it on.

20 Answer the question, please, if you know.

21 THE WITNESS: Certainly. My -- from my experience, a  
22 trust seeks to avoid being an investment company because  
23 there's typically very significant costs associated with being  
24 an investment company as opposed to not being investment  
25 company. And I can't recall, as I sit here today, the precise



1 tax aspects of that, but I do know from my experience that  
2 trusts typically are set up in a way to be passed through in  
3 respect to tax, and so the taxes that -- is the tax of the  
4 beneficiary as opposed to the trust itself so you don't get  
5 double taxed, really. I can't recall if the two issues are  
6 related, but those are my general understandings of investment  
7 company issues and tax issues related to trusts that may apply  
8 here.

9 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

10 Q Okay. So let's break it down. So you're talking about  
11 two possibilities. You want to avoid becoming an investment  
12 company. One thing you said is to avoid reporting  
13 requirements, correct?

14 A I didn't say that. I thought I said they're to avoid the  
15 costs associated with --

16 Q Reporting.

17 A Did I say reporting? It included reporting, I believe,  
18 but it's one of the issues, but it's -- the costs associated  
19 with being a public --

20 Q Well, you know, do you not, that the GUC Trust files Forms  
21 AK and 10Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission on a  
22 periodic basis, correct?

23 A I believe that to be the case. I'm not familiar -- I'm  
24 not involved in the details of the case.

25 Q Are you aware of any reason why the GUC Trust, in an





1 effort to avoid being an investment company, which is what's  
2 keeping it from making current investments that could yield ten  
3 times what its current investments yield, are you aware of any  
4 restrictions preventing them from seeking a no-action letter,  
5 either from the IRS or from the Securities and Exchange  
6 Commission?

7 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

8 THE COURT: It's not irrelevant, but it's cumulative  
9 as hell. I got the point the first time you make it. I also  
10 know something about the 34 and 40(x) and I'm going to start  
11 sustaining objections on cumulative, starting with this one.  
12 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

13 Q Moving on, in redirect, if I understood the question and  
14 answer, you said that you believe that your analysis was more  
15 significant than Mr. Kurtz's, in part because you used four  
16 indexes. Did I understand that correctly?

17 A I used --

18 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

19 THE COURT: Overruled.

20 MR. OFFENHARTZ: I don't believe the word  
21 "significant" was used.

22 THE COURT: All right. Sustained on the use of  
23 "significant." Rephrase the question. Let's move on.

24 Gentlemen, I really am capable of understanding the  
25 testimony without help from either of you. Let's just move on.



1 Go ahead, Mr. Weisfelner.

2 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

3 Q You used four indexes, correct?

4 A Correct.

5 Q Notwithstanding the fact that it's your testimony that you  
6 believe that the majority of investors whom we're trying to  
7 solve for are hedge funds, correct?

8 A I used full indices notwithstanding that fact because I  
9 felt it would be a better analysis and I could be more  
10 conservative to include scenarios, assessed likelihoods the  
11 significant portion of the (indiscernible) population were non-  
12 hedge funds.

13 Q Okay. You would agree with me, would you not, that if we  
14 limited our entire analysis to hedge funds as being the most  
15 likely owners of the units, and limited your entire analysis on  
16 rates of return that hedge funds could use, that would be most  
17 beneficial from the unitholders' perspective and least  
18 advantageous when viewed from my perspective, correct?

19 A It would create a calculation that would require a greater  
20 bond, so I was not trying to look at it from advantageous  
21 perspective, I was looking at what the best estimate would be.  
22 And it would be greater bond required to protect the  
23 unitholders, yes.

24 Q Okay. So turning back to C-1, and with that testimony in  
25 mind, and just focusing on Credit Suisse, it's your testimony



1 that the annual rate of return going back to 2006, that being  
2 16.38 percent, is more predictive of the protection rate that  
3 high-yield bond holders need than driven hedge funds than is,  
4 for example -- and I'll pick them off, you tell me, yes, that's  
5 better than what I'm about to say -- is, going back to 2006 for  
6 16.38 percent annualized return in that year, in your judgment,  
7 more predictive than what those hedge funds are likely to earn  
8 during the term of a stay than is the year-to-date figures for  
9 this calendar year? Which is more predictive?

10 A It's difficult to assess which is more predictive. As  
11 I've said, the -- when you look -- take a trained mean or a  
12 mean type of approach or a midpoint type of approach, that is  
13 more predictive in the sense that it's the most likely outcome.  
14 But the two --

15 Q But I guess what I'm asking is you can't tell me as  
16 between those two numbers which is more predictive of the  
17 likely return on investment that hedge funds are likely to  
18 realize over the next six, eight, ten, or twelve months.

19 A I think neither are very good predictors. So it's a  
20 choice between two very unpredictable approaches in terms of  
21 trying to -- we are trying to achieve the most likely. They're  
22 two data points that I wouldn't use in trying to -- if I was  
23 asked to assess what the most likely return would be.

24 Q Okay. But you are telling us, I guess, by dint of just,  
25 you know, pure numbers, 16 is a lot higher than negative one,

1 right?

2 A Correct.

3 Q So if I wanted to be the most protective I could be to the  
4 bond holders based on possible returns, not likely returns, but  
5 possible returns, you'd rather the bond be based on the 16.38  
6 percent return from back in '06 than use anything approximating  
7 the year-to-date figures for 2015. Is that right?

8 A You used the word "possible returns." I'm trying to come  
9 up with something that's a reasonable estimate of the potential  
10 returns. I mean, whether that's possible or not, I mean, I  
11 don't want to -- I don't want that to be lost in understanding  
12 that that's what I was trying to achieve in selecting the 16.38  
13 percent.

14 Q Okay. And I apologize to the Court and to the witness,  
15 but I just want to make sure I get this point straight in my  
16 own mind. You'd use the 16.38 percent figure -- and I'm trying  
17 to understand why you chose that figure. And I'm trying to  
18 understand if you believe that that 16 percent figure is the  
19 likely rate of return that a hedge fund is going to realize  
20 with regard to the cash it would otherwise get but for our  
21 request for a stay. Yes or no?

22 A As I've said, I don't believe it's a true reflect -- if  
23 like -- as you define "likely," and "likely" should be defined  
24 as the most likely outcome, the best guess as to what the  
25 returns would be, the best estimate, it's not -- I'm not trying

1 to -- I'm not use -- and I'm not trying to use the most likely,  
2 I'm trying to use a measure that represents the returns that  
3 are probably -- they represent a potential return to investors.  
4 And the measure I've chosen, if you just take this particular  
5 invest, 16.38 percent, that is less than the -- if you take the  
6 final number on the column, 18.50 percent, is the mean upon  
7 standard deviation from the mean.

8       What that's telling me is that I've taken a very  
9 conservative estimate of the range of outcomes because if you  
10 look once at a deviation from the mean of a range of outcomes  
11 going forward, you capture, essentially, that 80 percent number  
12 that I mentioned. And so I've taken conservative estimate of  
13 what -- of the range of what might happen as an estimate of the  
14 rates used when calculating the protective rate of return.

15 Q     You told my esteemed colleague on the other side of the  
16 caption, during your redirect, that you look at opportunity  
17 cost analysis "all of the time." Remember that?

18 A     Yes.

19 Q     And in exercising your professional judgment in  
20 anticipating opportunity costs "all of the time," are you ever  
21 asked to inform a client as to what you think the likely return  
22 on investment is going to be?

23 A     I've often looked at likely return on investment, yes.

24 Q     Okay. If I were your client and I was going to write you  
25 a check because I wanted to find out what a certain dollar

1 amount was going to earn for me over the next six months, and  
2 you know I'm a hedge fund, which do you think reflects the most  
3 likely rate of return I'm going to realize on this cash, the  
4 mean figure of 6.4, the year-to-date figure of negative oh one  
5 percent, the yield-to-worst figure that you could pull off of  
6 the computer, or 16.38 percent? Of all of those four choices,  
7 which do you think, if I'm paying you for the information, is  
8 your best guess as to the most likely rate of return I'm going  
9 to realize?

10 A Of the four, the most likely, most likely to occur would  
11 -- I would use one of the mean measures. I would use the 6.64  
12 percent because that's the -- that's an estimate. I would  
13 refine it. I would -- you didn't give me that option, true  
14 mean, but in absence of that, I would use the 6.64 percent.

15 Q Okay. And is there anything -- well, turn to F-1, please.  
16 Your exhibit F-1.

17 A (Witness complies.)

18 Q If I turn to F-1 and I looked at a rate -- a return rate  
19 between six and seven percent, and I looked at the number of  
20 months, if what you're telling me -- if -- what I think I can  
21 assume from what you just told me, if I were paying you to tell  
22 me what the likely investment was that I'd get from being able  
23 to utilize my distribution over the next four to six months  
24 would be a box where the loan number was \$2.7 million and the  
25 high number was \$4.7 million. Isn't that correct?

1 A I'm trying to figure out which numbers you're choosing on  
2 this chart, on F-1.

3 Q Yeah, F-1. You just told us that of the numbers I gave  
4 you before, the number that you'd be most comfortable using for  
5 a hedge fund investor was the mean number of 6.64 percent. Now  
6 I go to F-1. I can't find 6.64 percent, but I can get close to  
7 it by looking at the intersection between six and seven  
8 percent. And if I told you to assume the length of the stay  
9 was four to six months, the box I would draw in order to give  
10 myself a high/low would be somewhere between \$2.7 million for  
11 the bond on the low side and \$4.7 million for the bond on the  
12 high side, correct?

13 A Now I know what you did. Thank you.

14 Q Am I correct?

15 A You're correct in identifying the four numbers on this box  
16 that represent somewhere -- the range for -- between six and  
17 seven percent and four to six months of lost opportunity cost.

18 Q Were you here during -- this is the last question, just so  
19 you can get all situated and comfortable.

20 Were you here during Ms. Rubin's opening remarks?

21 A I was.

22 Q Okay. And you remember her talking about the length of  
23 the stay that ought to be assumed going beyond the appeal  
24 period, because then we talked about how much more time does it  
25 take to file proofs of claim and have those claims analyzed and

1 determined? Remember all that?

2 A Not clearly, but I remember the topics were discussed.

3 Q Okay. Well, then let me ask you a different question. If  
4 the Court were to sustain our request for a stay, with or  
5 without a bond, and the appeal were to be finally determined in  
6 six months, and the claims weren't adjudicated by then, do you  
7 see any reason why any renewed request for a stay couldn't then  
8 be opposed by the GUC Trust?

9 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Objection.

10 THE COURT: Overruled.

11 THE WITNESS: I -- it's not an area that I'm familiar  
12 with in terms of the timing.

13 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

14 Q Okay. But six months from now, after the bond market  
15 collapses, after the stock market collapses, after the money  
16 market funds collapse, you'd have a different set of data  
17 points with which to calculate potential lost opportunity costs  
18 or, the way you phrase it, best protection rates, right? You'd  
19 have no opportunity to do that.

20 A You -- clearly, you could look at that information again  
21 at that point in time. Whether that would be relevant to the  
22 protection that's afforded in the mean time is the question.

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Sure.

24 Your Honor, I'm done. Thank you.

25 THE COURT: All right.





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1 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Just a few questions, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right.

3 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

5 Q Mr. Scruton, can you please tell us again what is the  
6 difference between a likely return and the protection return  
7 rate?

8 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that on cumulative.  
9 I've heard that. I understand the difference. This is exactly  
10 the point I was trying to make to both sides.

11 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Well, my adversary just spent 15  
12 minutes on it, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: And well --

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: But I understand completely.

15 THE COURT: And that is what he did that got me so  
16 annoyed, too, Mr. Offenhartz.

17 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Understood, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Because he didn't do it doesn't mean that  
19 -- appropriate and doesn't mean that I'm going to give you  
20 license to do what I already complained about.

21 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Your Honor, thank you very much. I  
22 --

23 THE COURT: I get it the first time, folks. Anything  
24 else? Okay.

25 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Oh, one other question, Your Honor.



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1 THE COURT: Go ahead.

2 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

3 Q Mr. Weisfelner gave you four options for addressing a  
4 hypothetical hedge fund investor asking you about what returns  
5 they might receive in one of his previous questions. Do you  
6 recall that?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Did he give -- afford you the opportunity to provide any  
9 alternatives that would have looked back, say, for the sake of  
10 argument, over ten years and used averages over ten years and  
11 the third highest rate?

12 A I don't believe so.

13 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Nothing further.

14 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Weisfelner, I understand  
15 you're done?

16 MR. WEISFELNER: We are. Yes, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: All right. I have my questioning under  
18 614.

19 EXAMINATION BY THE COURT:

20 Q Mr. Scruton, you recall the debate you had with -- first  
21 with Mr. Weisfelner and then clarified by Mr. Offenhartz on the  
22 distinction between multiplying the assumed yield on an  
23 alternative investment or blend of investments and the money  
24 market equivalents rate now being obtained. You remember that  
25 testimony, generally?



1 A Yes.

2 Q Okay. You said in substance in response to question by  
3 Mr. Weisfelner that, in your view, it was inappropriate to  
4 merely multiply the principal, say \$135 million, and the deemed  
5 alternative yield because of your view that compounding needs  
6 to be taken into account in that analysis. Do you remember  
7 that generally?

8 A I believe so, yes.

9 Q At what rate did you believe that the cash flow stream  
10 should be compounded?

11 A At what frequency?

12 Q Yes.

13 A I believe -- I'd have to check the model, but I believe  
14 quarterly.

15 Q Quarterly?

16 A I think so.

17 Q Now, if a judge were to determine what he or she believed  
18 to be an appropriate substitute investment rate and merely  
19 multiplied it the way Mr. Weisfelner had done, to what degree  
20 over a four-month or up to 12-month period would the difference  
21 between compounding and getting a straight product -- "product"  
22 meaning elementary school math sense, multiplying sense --  
23 result in material difference?

24 A I think it would work out, based on the (indiscernible) of  
25 the numbers, it would work out to probably be a ten -- make it

1 ten percent lower than it would otherwise be.

2 Q Ten percent based upon -- ten percent of what?

3 A So if you took the adversary, it would be -- multiply the  
4 amount -- I'd have to check, but if you multiply the amount by  
5 the stated rate, you'd be maybe ten percent below the rate  
6 you'd otherwise get if you were to compound quarterly. That's  
7 what I mean.

8 Q So obviously by compounding you get a higher alternative.

9 A Correct.

10 Q And are you saying it would be ten percent higher than  
11 getting the straight product?

12 A I'm estimating in my head. I mean, with math.

13 Q The alternative for a judge would have to be to either  
14 determine the rate and then send the parties back to compute  
15 what the compounded result would be, or for the judge to do it  
16 himself or herself on a calculator or Excel spreadsheet or  
17 computer?

18 A Or, based upon these in the grid on Exhibit F-1, you could  
19 come up with the appropriate rate you determine and then work  
20 out what the bond would be.

21 Q Assuming the judge agreed with any number that had been  
22 put forward by either of the two sides.

23 A Correct.

24 Q Your figures on the bond are for the sum of a hundred  
25 thirty-five to be disbursed, under present plans, in November

1 and the 109 million to disbursed down the road?

2 A Yes, the \$109 million bond, the assumption for that piece  
3 of the distribution would be in November 2016.

4 Q So if the judge were to consider it appropriate to require  
5 a bond for the one thirty-five and to leave the remainder of  
6 the two forty-four for another day, you would compute the bond  
7 to be one thirty-five over two forty-four times the amount that  
8 the judge otherwise regards is appropriate?

9 A No, I don't think it could work that simply.

10 Q Because of the factor of compounding?

11 A No, because, as evidenced on one of the exhibits, the  
12 calculations for the first 12 months don't include any amount  
13 in respect to the second distribution. There's no lost  
14 opportunity cost in respect to the second distribution.

15 Q I see.

16 A And then when you get -- and on the table on page --  
17 Exhibit E-1 shows how -- it's only the second distribution that  
18 would start to contribute to the bond in periods 15 months or  
19 18 months.

20 Q Uh-huh. And what was the exhibit to which you were just  
21 making reference to?

22 A I was just making reference just now talking about Exhibit  
23 E-1, which shows --

24 Q E-1?

25 A Yeah.

1 Q Okay. Now, if you look at Exhibit C-1, it makes reference  
2 to the U.S. High Grade Master Index. If you look at D-1, it  
3 does the same thing. If you look at E-1, it's silent, but if  
4 you look at F-1, there is a shift to the High Yield Index.  
5 Which index do you regard as more appropriate for measuring the  
6 alternative use of proceeds vis-a-vis investments on the bond  
7 side?

8 A I believe the High Grade Bond was the appropriate index to  
9 use when considering the range of potential investors because I  
10 wanted to arrange -- I'd already included the Hedge Fund Index  
11 as one. If I used the High Yield I'd be somewhere relatively  
12 close to hedge funds. I wanted to include an investment grade  
13 type index as one of equity as well as money markets. So I was  
14 coming up with a blend that went across the risk spectrum and  
15 determined that it would be more appropriate to choose the high  
16 grade bond in that instance when I already had the Hedge Fund  
17 Index as part of the -- of that basket.

18 Q So you're telling me, in substance, that if you use a  
19 blend approach, you want to use a high quality bond, but if  
20 you're using a single index, you would then turn to the High  
21 Yield Index?

22 A And I'm only including the High Yield Index because I  
23 wanted to show the methodology if you used the same methodology  
24 exactly as David Kurtz. I don't subscribe to just picking one  
25 index because I don't believe that that is, as I've said, as --

1 it's only -- in this instance, it's not as helpful or as  
2 predictive as trying to look at the various different asset  
3 classes and different in season.

4 The main reason why I -- I considered using the High Yield  
5 Index as part of my basket, but I believe it would inflate the  
6 number because the high yield returns would be higher. I  
7 wanted to be more conservative and include an investment grade  
8 bond in my basket of asset classes.

9 Q Is there a difference, to your understanding, between the  
10 use of a word "high yield bond index" and "junk bond index"?

11 A It -- they're commonly used for the same.

12 Q Okay.

13 A The junkier ones are the higher risk in that sort of set  
14 of -- in that class.

15 Q Now, before Judge Carey, Kurtz, in the Tribune case, used  
16 the High Yield Index, didn't he?

17 A He did.

18 Q We've talked about the yields that hedge funds get. In  
19 your experience, are there some hedge funds that invest in  
20 distressed debt situations on a passive basis and others on a  
21 more active basis?

22 A Yes.

23 Q And do some of those who invest on a more active basis  
24 hire counsel to protect their interests in those situations?

25 A Yes.



1 Q To what extent did you take into account, as part of your  
2 analysis, the costs that active investors would incur by reason  
3 of hiring counsel to advance their interests?

4 A I didn't consider the costs of hiring counsel. I view  
5 similar to the way I looked at some of the -- I thought about  
6 and considered some of the issues that -- some of the costs  
7 that a hedge fund might bear. They may bear those costs  
8 irrespective of the gains that they may achieve, so they -- so  
9 the lost opportunity to them may be measured before you deduct  
10 those costs. They may incur -- or said another way, those  
11 costs may be incurred anyway.

12 Q Did you consider the extent, if any, to which investing in  
13 a distressed debt situation involves more due diligence and  
14 analysis and work than investing in, say, a mutual fund or a  
15 bond index?

16 A I considered that in the sense that it's captured within  
17 -- I believe it's captured within the index. The index  
18 reflects that because the index I used to mirror a hedge fund  
19 returns takes into account the returns of a party that wants to  
20 invest in a hedge fund, they have to essentially bear the --  
21 the -- will bear the costs associated with -- that you just  
22 described.

23 Q Do you understand those indices to refer to the yields to  
24 the hedge funds after their costs for lawyers, due diligence,  
25 and everything else, or before that?



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1 A The index that I use as a proxy for hedge fund returns is  
2 net of the costs, those costs that you --

3 Q All of their costs?

4 A I believe so.

5 Q Uh-huh. In your experience, have you learned that, from  
6 time to time, some hedge funds trade in and out of positions in  
7 distressed debt situations and others acquire them and hold for  
8 the conclusion of the case?

9 A Yes.

10 Q To what extent did you take into account the trading in  
11 and out on the one hand, or the holding on the other, or loan-  
12 to-own only gains as a third possibility, or any further  
13 possibility?

14 A I don't believe any of those aspects were relevant to my  
15 analysis because what I was trying to evaluate was a  
16 distribution in November to the hedge funds and then consider  
17 the possibilities that they have to invest. And the specifics  
18 on whether or not they were loan-to-own or passive or inactive  
19 investor, the specifics for any -- in terms of how they get  
20 their returns were not something that I needed to look at  
21 specifically, I believe, or in respect to this particular  
22 unitholder population.

23 I believe I captured that by looking at the index because  
24 the index essentially reflects all of those types of hedge  
25 funds and what -- and their performance.



1 Q Uh-huh. Can you turn to Exhibit D-1, the projection --  
2 protection return rate estimates?

3 A Sure.

4 Q And my questions are in that context. If you looked at  
5 the mean for the U.S. Treasury 10-year, you come up -- we'll  
6 use the 3.22 percent rate, right?

7 A Yes.

8 Q What are current Treasury rates?

9 A For a 10-year --

10 Q Oh, that's a 10-year Treasury?

11 A So I think there may have been some misunderstanding with  
12 --

13 Q Okay.

14 A I was provided with some yield data. This is the average  
15 performance of the -- the annual performance of Treasuries for  
16 a 10-year period.

17 Q But you described it as money market.

18 A It's a --

19 Q You're not talking about the 10-year Treasury, you're  
20 talking about the average yield for a short-term money market  
21 treasuries over the last 10 years, aren't you?

22 A No. Maybe there's a misunderstanding. I don't intend  
23 there to be.

24 In the asset class of money market, the -- what I've  
25 looked at here, I've looked at 10-year Treasuries and I've



1 looked at the returns that you would get if you invest in 10-  
2 year treasures for each of the last 10 years.

3 Q Okay. That's a Treasury of 10-year maturity --

4 A That's correct.

5 Q -- that the government has to pay you back in 10 years.

6 A Correct.

7 Q Do you regard that the same as a money market?

8 A Well, it's under the asset classes, investing in -- it's  
9 investing in -- it's a term of class.

10 Q You mean it as a safe investment because the Treasury  
11 doesn't default on this obligation under general circumstances.

12 A That's correct. It's a lower risk -- an example of a low-  
13 risk index.

14 Q I see.

15 A And it's no different from the yield. I know there was a  
16 misunderstanding of the yield concept as well.

17 Q Okay. And what is the 10-year Treasury now?

18 A Well, I believe the yield on the 10-year Treasury is about  
19 two percentage points.

20 Q Two percent?

21 A Yes.

22 Q You believe that over the four months to 12 months that we  
23 have coming up there's a material likelihood that the yield on  
24 the 10-year Treasury is going to get as high as 3.22 percent?

25 A I believe that the return potentially for this -- based



1 upon this analysis is reasonably like -- is reasonable to  
2 assume 3.22 percent, but it's an estimate based upon the  
3 analysis. It's -- I don't know how to say it otherwise --  
4 other than saying I wanted to use the same methodology approach  
5 for each of the predictions and this is what the data was  
6 telling me.

7 The market right now has obviously a lower view, and  
8 that's why the yield is low.

9 Q Uh-huh. Do you believe that the yield on debt instruments  
10 over the next four months to 12 months is going to get as high  
11 as 5.20 percent for quality obligations?

12 A Again, I believe that -- this is just a mean calculation  
13 based upon historical information. It's not necessarily  
14 predictive of what's going to happen the next few months.

15 Q Uh-huh.

16 A I mean, if I was to guess, I would suggest that the mean  
17 is an overstatement of what's going to happen on a most likely  
18 basis, but it's one of the measures -- it's -- remember, it's  
19 not a measure I use to calculate my analysis, it was just  
20 another measure.

21 THE COURT: Okay. I have no further questions.  
22 Anybody have a desire to follow up on anything I asked?

23 MR. WEISFELNER: Two questions.

24 FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. WEISFELNER:

1 Q Sir, staying with Exhibit D-1, and let's use the scenario  
2 2, which is the one that you based your calculations on. The  
3 judge asked you, with regard to the U.S. Treasury 10-year  
4 notes, whether you thought it likely that that class was going  
5 to yield as much as 3.22 percent and you told the judge that  
6 the likely recovery is closer to the yield of two percent,  
7 correct?

8 A I can't recall exactly what I said, but I believe that --  
9 to clarify, I believe that the market is certainly indicating,  
10 based upon the yield calculations, a two-percent return.

11 Q Okay. And unlike the market, which is assuming a two-  
12 percent return, for purposes of your computations of the size  
13 of the supersedeas bond, you didn't use two, you didn't use  
14 3.2, you used 4.29 percent, correct?

15 A Correct.

16 Q And then you were asked some questions about high grade  
17 bonds and we determined that high grade bonds, the mean is 5.2  
18 percent, correct?

19 A Correct.

20 Q And I think the Court asked you whether or not, in your  
21 estimation over a short-term period of time, investments in  
22 high grade bonds were likely to get up as high as 5.2 percent.  
23 Do you recall that?

24 A Yes.

25 Q But in point of fact, whether investments ever raise to

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1 that level, for purposes of calculating a bond here, a  
2 supersedeas bond, you didn't use 5.2 percent, you went all the  
3 way to 9.5 percent, correct?

4 A Correct.

5

6 MR. WEISFELNER: And then lastly -- well, I don't  
7 think I need to go there. That's all I have.

8 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Offenhartz, any followup?

9 MR. OFFENHARTZ: May we have one minute, Your Honor?

10 THE COURT: Yes.

11 (Counsel confer)

12 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

14 Q Mr. Scruton, why did you use the third-highest numbers in  
15 your methodology as opposed to the numbers Mr. Weisfelner --

16 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I -- asked and answered.  
17 He milked it. Way beyond the scope of Your Honor's questions  
18 and way beyond the scope of my two questions that --

19 THE COURT: Sustained. You can follow up on anything  
20 that either I asked or Mr. Weisfelner asked, but that's the  
21 constraint.

22 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

23 Q Mr. Scruton, why didn't you use the numbers that Mr.  
24 Weisfelner raised with you just moments ago?

25 A Well, I think the simple answer is that I wanted to follow



1 a methodology and approach on an overall basis yielding what I  
2 believe to be a conservative estimate, and it has a number of  
3 conservative elements within it. And clearly, when you look at  
4 the data and you look at the way it was comprised, there are  
5 elements where you say, is the underlying assumption, is that  
6 high or is that low. And I acknowledge that the assumptions in  
7 respect to the U.S. Treasury and Bank of America High Grade  
8 Index may, on -- based upon a comparison of where you sit today  
9 in the market prices, those could be considered high, but in an  
10 overall -- from an overall perspective, rather than just adjust  
11 for those items in a way that was individual and speculative on  
12 those particular items and then adjust for the other areas in  
13 an aggressive way, I decided to remain true to the methodology  
14 and then, on an overall basis, determine whether or not the  
15 rate of return made sense.

16 And so 12.96 percent, when you look at the blend of  
17 potential returns, taking into account conservatism in terms of  
18 the unitholder population, taking into account the potential  
19 volatility in the measures as shown by standard deviations of  
20 the mean, on an overall basis, it's very supportable and I feel  
21 -- I fear for a bond put up at six, seven, eight percent as a  
22 rate of return because I believe -- and this is supported by,  
23 on an overall basis, the returns that the unitholders could  
24 achieve, that's at or around their expected returns.

25 If you only go with that bond, you have a 50/50 chance, as



1 I say, of being under protected, whereas a 12.96 percent rate,  
2 because of the -- and it's -- which is supported by the  
3 analysis without trying to play with or skew the analysis in  
4 any way that was results driven, is a -- still is only a few  
5 percentage points higher than the expected return. And that,  
6 as a result, can provide the protection.

7 Q And further to Mr. Weisfelner's question, in your exhibits  
8 it does indicate that even high grade bond indices can change  
9 sharply, correct?

10 A Correct.

11 Q And I'm referring to 2013 and 2014 in Exhibit C-1.

12 A That's correct.

13 MR. WEISFELNER: Your Honor, I object.

14 THE COURT: Sustained on leading.

15 MR. WEISFELNER: Well, I'd also object on the basis  
16 of cumulative and beyond the scope of either Your Honor's or my  
17 last examination.

18 THE COURT: Since he's got to rephrase anyway, I'll  
19 decide on the next question whether it's cumulative or not.

20 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

21 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

22 Q Would you look at Exhibit C-1, please, sir?

23 THE COURT: That letter was Supp. Charlie 1?

24 BY MR. OFFENHARTZ:

25 Q I'm sorry. Would you look at supplemental exhibit C-1?





1 A Yes, I have it.

2 Q Mr. Weisfelner asked you questions -- or you were recently  
3 asked questions about whether or not you thought there would be  
4 changes in high grade bonds. Is that fair?

5 A That's fair.

6 Q When you look at 2014 for fixed-income high grade bonds  
7 annual rates of return for 2013 and 2014, what conclusions do  
8 you draw?

9 A It reflects the volatility, so 2012, '13, '14, you have  
10 swings as high as 10 percent and down as low as losses of 1.46  
11 percent. So it evidences the volatility of the index, which is  
12 reflective of the volatility of the investment. So I'm not --  
13 I don't profess to have a crystal ball for the -- to determine  
14 what the next six, nine, 12 months will be, but -- which is why  
15 I believe it's more appropriate to look at the historical  
16 volatility to make the assessment as to what the rate should be  
17 going forward to protect the holders.

18 Q Mr. Scruton, you were recently shown yield curves. Do you  
19 recall that, sir?

20 A I was shown some yield curves later, yes.

21 Q Where do you fit yield curves, if at all, into your  
22 methodology?

23 A I wouldn't use yield curves because, unfortunately, the --  
24 what -- a yield curve typically uses information that we have  
25 today and is usually an extrapolation of the current yield and

1 it doesn't adjust and doesn't take into account the volatility.

2 Q Mr. Scruton, I just want -- I think one last question,  
3 really mostly of a housekeeping nature. Supplemental Exhibit  
4 B-1, do you have that in front of you, sir?

5 A B for "boy"?

6 Q B for "boy" 1.

7 A Yes.

8 Q And I know it's been a long day. Your -- on what  
9 anticipated amount of distribution did you determine lost  
10 opportunity costs in Exhibit B-1?

11 A Hundred and thirty-five million.

12 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Nothing further, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: All right. Followup on the questioning  
14 of Mr. Offenhartz?

15 MR. WEISFELNER: No, thank you, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. We're completed with the  
17 evidentiary portion.

18 I can take closing arguments at 2:30 on Thursday and  
19 each of the sides can have 45 minutes to argue, close,  
20 everything, with 10 minutes each to reply and surreply. And I  
21 wish you all a happy holiday and I'll see you -- yes?

22 MR. FOX: Your Honor, just one minute. Greg Fox,  
23 Goodwin Procter. I just wanted to respond to Your Honor's  
24 question earlier in the preliminaries.

25 THE COURT: Oh, yes. Thank you, Mr. Fox.



1 MR. FOX: Yes. So just for the record, we represent  
2 the Ignition Switch Pre-closing Accident plaintiffs. I  
3 understand from the Hilliard firm, which is the co-lead that  
4 focuses on the injury plaintiffs, that there are approximately  
5 200 pre-sale accident claims.

6 THE COURT: Which are a combination of debt and  
7 injury.

8 MR. FOX: Yes, both --

9 THE COURT: Thank you.

10 MR. FOX: -- wrongful death and --

11 THE COURT: Appreciate that, Mr. Fox.

12 Okay. Thank you very much. Have a good holiday.

13 We're adjourned.

14 MR. OFFENHARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 MR. WEISFELNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

16 (Concluded at 3:16 p.m.)

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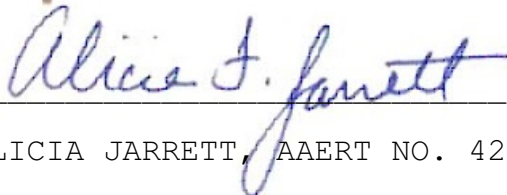
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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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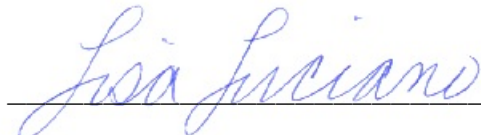
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